Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864. NUMBER 104.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM GRANT'S ARMY ---ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT.

THE REBELS IN FORCE AT DALTON ---GEN. SHERMAN CLOSE UPON HOOD'S REAR.

MONSTER MASS MEETING AT MORRIS---A PROCESSION FIFTEEN MILES LONG.

Iowa Invaded by Rebel Guerillas--Excitement at Des Moines.

Seven Federal Expeditions in Louisiana and Mississippi---Valuable Results.

Gold Closed at 217 1-2.

FROM DESMOINES.

Iowa Invaded by a Guerilla Force—Great Excitement.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Last night news was received at the Executive office that Bill Anderson was in Marion county, with 500 rebel guerillas, making his way for Oskaloosa or this city. In a few hours after the news was received, 700 infantry and Capt. Harry Griffith's Desmoines battery were ready for action. This morning the streets are alive with armed men and the stirring notes of fife and drum are returned with the echoes of morning artillery. Mounted scouts have been sent out, and we await the result, ready for service if necessary, in the full expectation that other forces will have the honor of whipping Bill Anderson before he can get to us or we to him.

Colonel James A. Williamson, of the 4th Infantry, now at home, assumes the command.

LATER.

7 P. M.—A messenger from Red Rock reports the rebel raiders at Albia, Monroe county, at 9:30 o'clock last night. That place and Bloomfield, in Davis county, are reported sacked by those Missouri Copperheads. There is here a well organized force ready for their reception at any point where a meeting can be arranged.

LATEST.

DESMOINES, Oct. 15.—One report from Omaha to-day states that the rebel raiders got but a few miles into the State, and were driven back before reaching Bloomfield, but not until after they had murdered three loyal citizens of the State.

A late dispatch from a citizen of Ottumwa states that the vagabonds are still devastating the border. Comparative quiet is restored in this section of the State.

An immense enthusiastic Union meeting was held in the Court House square this afternoon and addressed by Col. James A. Williamson and Maj. G. C. Mudgett. Copperhead stock is declining rapidly.

DES MOINES, Oct. 15.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

Henry L. Huff, for many years the leading Democratic lawyer of Hardin county, has announced his determination to sustain Lincoln and Johnson, and advises all his Democratic friends to do the same as the only effective aid they can give as voters to the maintenance of the Union. Iowa will give increased majorities to the Union cause at the next election.

FROM CAIRO,

Important Military Operations and Captures—A Series of Union Successes.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

The steamer City of Alton has arrived with Memphis papers of the evening of the 13th. Their news is meagre.

The Ohio soldiers in the hospitals, and on detached service at Memphis, voted on last Thursday in accordance with the law and regulations. The total number of votes cast was 189. Of these there were 168 for Union and twenty-one for Democratic candidates. Union majority 147.

CAIRO, Saturday Oct. 15.—The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans, arrived this evening with dates to the 9th. The *Delta* contains the following: Important intelligence under date, Morganzi, Oct. 6th. I send particulars of important news lately transpiring near here. Expeditions sent out under command of Col J. J. Guppy, 2d Wisconsin Volunteers, have returned. Col. Guppy was directed by Gen. Lawler to send his force, which consisted of three regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry, at Bayou Sara and march to where the road forks just back of the St. Francisville road, leading towards Clinton and the other towards Woodville. At this point he was to divide his command, after retaining with him as a reserve force one regiment of infantry and a small body of cavalry and dispatch them in the two directions indicated. Gen. Lawler's plan was followed in every essential particular, and the expeditions started, one toward Woodville, and the other toward Clinton.

The force on the Woodville road, after a day's march in that direction, returned and reported to Col. Guppy that none of the enemy had been seen by it; but the other, after marching on Clinton, came back, after having a severe skirmish with 1,000 of the enemy's cavalry out on this road. Our men retired before the enemy, who were in equal if not superior force, and all of them mounted. Our loss was two killed and only three or four wounded. The enemy's loss is supposed to be considerable, but could not be ascertained. Col Guppy brought back with him 13 rebel soldiers prisoners. The object of the expedition appears to have been satisfactorily accomplished, and they may be considered as reconnoissances in force, merely to determine the whereabouts of the enemy.

The forces sent from here on the first of the month, under Col. Wm. McEdy, 20th Iowa volunteers, remain at Simmsport and Morgan's Ferry, on the Atchafalaya. The rebel force that has constantly been operating near these places and on this side of the bayou, has been driven beyond Yellow Bayou. Col. McEdy has entrenched himself strongly on the Atchafalaya, and it is then Lawler's intention to keep the rebels beyond it for the future.

Yesterday the rebel Lieut Kitchen, Adjutant of Pryne's battalion of rangers and bushwhackers, came to our pickets, three miles from headquarters, with a flag of truce and a squad of twenty, and returned the arms and horses taken from our safe-guard not long since. General Lawler, it will be recollected, furnished with unexampled kindness, at the urgent request of several parties, safeguards, thirteen in all, to protect the houses of certain citizens living below Morganzia, near the river. One safe-guard was stationed at each house and was furnished with a horse, sabre and pistols. He was ordered to protect the house and its inmates from unjust and wrongful operations of stragglers from our army, as well as from the depredations of the enemy's thieving guerillas. As soon as a Capt. Williams, commanding an irregular guerilla band, near Bayou Gross Tete, heard of this beneficent arrangement, he determined upon disarming the said guards, and then allowing them to make the best of their way to our lines. He accomplished his object in a short time and without much difficulty by raiding the houses in succession and overpowering the safe-guards separately. After they were disarmed the men all succeeded in returning safely to Gen. Lander, who immediately issued a retaliatory order, threatening to burn the residences of several affluent disloyalists living near his lines, if the horses and arms belonging to the safe-guards were not returned within ten days. Lieutenant Kitchen, as above stated, yesterday came to our pickets, and delivered over, under a flag of truce, the property referred to. He was acting under orders of the rebel General P. Buckner, who had directed the return to be made, and in the most conciliatory way the Lieutenant was executing his business very kindly and considerately, when one of his men discovered a colored soldier in our ranks who had belonged to his father until quite lately. He at once became abusive and would not be checked in his use of the most violent language by the authority of Lieutenant Kitchen, who finally struck him over the head with his pistol. At this very instant the comrade of the man who stood next to him drew his pistol and shot the lieutenant dead. Afterwards these and more escaped to our lines, claiming protection, but Gen. Lawler at once placed them in close confinement, and now holds them in readiness to be delivered over to the rebel authorities when the proper demand is made for them. Gen. Lawler sent a coffin in an ambulance for the body of Lieut. Kitchen, and when it was brought to his headquarters, he ordered a flag of truce to be sent with it to the rebel lines, and transmitted a report of the painful affair. The flag of truce has not yet returned, and may not be heard from before to-morrow.

The following is from the same paper: An expedition into West Florida under the command of Brig. Gen. Asboth, reached Marianna on the afternoon of the 27th of September, capturing that place after a stubborn resistance of several hours. The result is the capture of 81 prisoners of war, among them a Brigadier General and a Colonel, 95 stand of arms, large quantities of Quartermaster's and Commissary stores, over 200 fine horses and mules, [illegible] cattle. Our loss in killed and [illegible] amounts to 32; of the former Capt. [illegible] M. Young, 7th Vt., and Lieut. C. W. Ayers, 2d Maine cavalry. Gen. Asboth himself had his left cheek bone broken and his right arm fractured in two places.

An expedition sent by Maj. Gen. Dana, from Rodney, Miss., composed of colored cavalry and infantry, reached Fayette on the 2d inst., capturing 600 head of cattle and a large number of horses and mules and several prisoners.

Another expedition sent by Gen. Dana, attacked the enemy at Woodville at 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, capturing 3 guns, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 56 enlisted men and killing 50 of the enemy. No loss whatever on our side.

A cavalry expedition under Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee reached Clinton on Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, capturing some thirty prisoners, the rebel mails, telegraph officers and a considerable quantity of stores and ammunitions. Amongst the prisoners captured is Lieut. Col. Pinckler, Provost Marshal for the District, installed in his office a few hours before the arrival of our troops. At last accounts Gen. Lee was ten miles east of Clinton, still moving onward.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Later from China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 14.—Several heavy shocks of earthquake were felt in the lower part of the State last night and this morning, frightening the people out of their houses, but doing no damage.

Advices from China, to Aug. 20th, confirm the news of the capture of Nankin by the imperialists.

Japanese advices of Sept. 2d, say that a naval expedition had sailed to chastise Prince Lechisse, who still closes the Inland Sea, and interrupts the commerce of Nagasaki. The expedition consists of nine British, four Dutch, three French, and one American vessel. This movement will not lead to war, but is simply to chastise an independent Prince.

From Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Accounts from the Army of the Potomac continue to represent that all is quiet along the lines, with the exception of occasional picket firing.

Secretary Fessenden and other prominent personages have left Washington for the Army of the Potomac.

The remains of Chief-Justice Taney were accompanied to the railroad train to-day by President Lincoln and several members of the Cabinet. The body will be conveyed to Frederick, Md., for interment.

FROM NEW YORK

The Markets—Latest from our Armies—Military and Political Intelligence

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15.

THE MARKETS.

The principal feature of the market this morning is the strength of Government securities. 5-20's are advanced ¼; 6's of '81 also improved ¼; new 5-20's firm at 102.

The stock market opened dull, became stronger, and closed heavy. Bank shares dull. Railroad bonds improving. State bonds steady. Gold stocks active. Oil shares quiet. Railroad shares irregular, with more disposition to sell. There was no Second Board and market unsettled by vague rumors from the army.

MONEY MARKET.

The money market shows increasing ease on call. General rate is 7 per cent, though the tendency seems to favor an early reduction. Demand for discount still very good, rates 1 per cent. lower on best paper; 2@3c on easier. Rates of Exchange dull; quotations unchanged.

GOLD MARKET.

The gold market shows a continuance of a vigorous bull movement. Rumors were freely circulated to support the market this morning, and a report gained currency that Atlanta had fallen into the hands of Hood. A prominent operator failed this morning, making the third large failure in two days among gold dealers. Gold opened at 217¼, and, after rising to 220, closed at 215¾. There is a better feeling in trade circles generally, and higher prices prevailed in many instances for produce and merchandise in open market. At the Produce Exchange better prices were realized on all articles than yesterday. Gold closed at the Evening Board at 217¼.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the majority against the New Constitution in Maryland is at least 5,000.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The *Tribune* Army of the James' special says: Our gunboats and shore batteries to-day succeeded in silencing a rebel battery on the south side of the James river, with which they had recently frequently been able to throw shell into Dutch Gap, to annoy working parties. The work on the canal was rapidly approaching completion, and promises to prove a success. Matters in front without material change.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—The steamship Evening Star, sailed to-day for New Orleans, with a full list of passengers and freight. Col. Jas. S. Tucker, State Agent of Indiana, was among the passengers.

ALL QUIET.

The *Herald's* 10th Corps special says, quiet prevailing along the lines gives the rebels opportunities to desert. Many are old manor soldiers from the hospital, with unhealed wounds. The character of the men generally, shows that all capable of service in the fortifications, have been put in. They represent great disaffection existing.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the arrival of the supply steamer from Pensacola and various other Gulf points, we have particulars of Gen. Asboth's expedition in Florida. He returned to Pensacola on the 1st inst., completely successful. He brought in over 90 prisoners, 400 negroes, 400 cattle, mules, and a large amount of stores and ammunition. Gen. Asboth received a wound, which will probably occasion the amputation of his arm.

MASONIC CEREMONY.

In the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic temple at Boston yesterday, 100 lodges were represented in the procession.

MAXIMILLIAN SNUBBED.

Gen. Doblado stated that the document from the Emperor Maximillian, guaranteeing safe conduct to the city of Mexico, was obtained without his knowledge, and immediately refused and returned.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The Polish Government has just issued a proclamation declaring that the Revolution is still in progress, in spite of the declaration of Russia that it has ended.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct. 15.—The Columbia (Ga.) *Sun* says: We have assurances from two men who were present and heard the speech of Mr. Davis, that the part of it to which objection is taken was correctly reported. There is as little true greatness and elegance in the speech as the one delivered at Chattanooga, Dec. 18.

The *Examiner* says: All the Yankee prisoners at Belle Isle, Libby Prison and intermediate posts have been removed South. The whole number remaining now in Richmond, sick and wounded, will not number 600.

The *Whig* says: 200 rebels, who had deserted to Grant, had returned under Lee's order pardoning and furloughing them.

Wilmington papers contain particulars of the funeral of Mrs. Rose Greenhow. The coffin was draped in the rebel flag.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 11th says: Sheridan's damages to the railroads have been repaired, and trains now run to Staunton. The same paper has an account of a fight in North Carolina, between a rebel battery and several Yankee gunboats, and claim that the gunboats were repulsed.

Two blockade runners had arrived laden with clothing and blankets for the rebel army.

A drove of 3,000 beef cattle, from Texas were driven safely across the Mississippi river, at a point not to be mentioned, several days since, and all are now on their way to Hood's army.

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct 15.—The rebel newspapers of the 12 contain the following: The Richmond *Examiner* says: Though Grant is quiet he is not idle, being busy night and day rendering his positions impregnable. His next point of attack will be the Boynton Road, over which the Confederates wagon their supplies around a position held by Federal troops on the Weldon Railroad.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: Sherman was in Nashville when Hood made his brilliant flank movement, and is cut off from his army. Jeff. Davis, in a speech before Hood's army, told Cheatham and his division to be of good cheer—in a little while their faces would be turned homeward, and their feet press Tennessee soil.

Sheridan's destruction of property in the Shenandoah Valley causes great howling, and they promise themselves abundant retaliation when they advance again beyond the Potomac. They claim to have captured at least a million dollars worth of quartermasters' stores in the recent raids in Western Virginia.

THE BALTIMORE ELECTION.

The latest footing up of the constitutional election is as follows: For constitution, 11,917; against, 12,829. The negative votes include many estimated majorities which may be reduced. The affirmative vote includes sixty five soldiers' votes in Maryland. No report of the number of soldiers with the Army of the Potomac and with Sheridan. The result is still doubtful.

From Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The steamer Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, has arrived.

THE VERY LATEST.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

President Lincoln and his Traducers.

The Vacant Judgeship---Mr. Chase Likely to be Appointed.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY---THE SITUATION BEFORE RICHMOND.

From Cairo and Below---Lower Mississippi Matters.

Col. Ned Osband's Successful Engagement.

FROM THE GULF---THE WAR IN FLORIDA AND LOUISIANA.

The Griefs of Little Sammy Cox Among the Butcher Boys.

Our Midnight New York Dispatch--Interesting News Summary.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Vacant Chief Justiceship—The President and his Traducers—Treasury Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday night, Oct. 16.

THE VACANT CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The talk in some of the newspapers about such men as Wm. M. Evarts, Edward Everett, Secretary Seward, Solicitor Whiting, Secretaries Fessenden and Stanton and a dozen others in connection with the Chief Justiceship, is, of course, meaningless. There was a movement with some prominent supporters in behalf of Justice Swayne, but this, too, is about over. There will be no unseemly haste in making the appointment, but unless the President changes his mind radically between this and the middle of November, ex-Secretary Chase is certain to have it.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS TRADUCERS.

United States Treasurer Spinner is preparing a statement with regard to the copperhead lie, that President Lincoln has been drawing his salary in gold, that will be apt to make its inventors regret that they ever approached so unprofitable a subject for Democratic party capital. His statement will show from the official documents that the President never drew a penny of gold; Second, that at the period of the greatest financial embarrassment, he refused, for over a year, to draw his salary at all, and that the Treasurer was compelled at last to appeal to him to take it, in order to enable the books for the year to be balanced; Third, that the salary so drawn was vested in U. S. stocks; Fourth, that the Treasurer sent to the President the amount of the interest on them in gold, when falling due, and that the President refused to take it; Fifth and finally, that in order to adjust this new account, the officers at last took the President's gold interest and invested it in like manner for him in U. S. bonds. They are welcome to all the capital they can make out of this series of transactions.

GONE TO THE FRONT.

Secretary Stanton, accompanied by several officers of the Department, has gone to the front. It is understood that a conference with Gen. Grant will be had, during the visit, on the subject of the war estimates for the next year, and it is believed they will be very largely reduced. Secretary Fessenden, Comptroller of the Currency McCulloch, Collector Draper and Ex-Collector Barney, of New York, and Representative Hooper, of Boston, have gone to the front.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Gen. Dodge is here from Sherman's army, giving the most glowing accounts of its condition and prospects.

LITTLE MAC IN THE ARMY.

The voting of Ohio soldiers in the Army of the Potomac stands about twenty six Union to one McClellan. This is the army which idolized the heroic young commander of the gunboat.

TREASURY MATTERS.

Some of the bankers interested in the forty million loan just awarded, complain of the policy of accepting such low bids taking into account that one-fourth of the payment may be made in certificates of indebtedness now procurable at about 96. The loan is brought down to about 99, while it is maintained that the public all along have been anxious to get as many 5-20s as the Department would furnish at par. The intention at first was to receive such delayed bids as came in the mails of the day after the bids were opened, but this was abandoned, and such bids were not opened.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The amount issued to October 8, inclusive, $53,515,520; the amount issued for week ending Saturday, October 15, inclusive, $1,861,200—total amount to date, $55,376,750.

The following are new National Banks: First National Bank of Eaton. Valentine Winters, President, Henry D Meland, Cashier—capital $100,000; Grundy County National Bank, of Morris, Illinois, Charles Morris, President, D. D. Spencer, Cashier—capital, $50,000.

Total number of Banks to date, 533.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

In the month of August, 1864, cash sales were made at the Land Office at Vancouver, Washington Territory, the most northern part of the United States, amounting to $5,092, whilst in the same month there were taken up, under the Homestead law, 880 acres. Sales of public lands at Marquette, Michigan, of September, 1864, amount to $28,592 27; at the same office, in the same month, 8,425 acres were located with bounty land warrants.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The friends of the new Constitution in Maryland say the soldiers' vote will enable them to carry it by about 500.

Latest advices here figure up the Pennsylvania Union majority, on the home vote, to 3,000.

IN EXPLANATION.

A disingenuous and incorrect statement, having appeared in a Washington paper concerning a recent paragraph in these dispatches explaining the personal, rather than political nature of the Mayoralty contest in Baltimore, it is proper to state that Mr. Chapman, the successful candidate, received 3,000 more votes than were cast for or against the New Constitution, because the voters would not take the oath required in the Constitutional election.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Teachers for the South—A Daring Adventure—River Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sunday, Oct. 16.

Mr. D. T. Allen, with a party of fifteen teachers from the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission of Chicago, arrived here last evening on the steamer Continental, via St. Louis. They leave to-morrow on the same steamer for their respective destinations on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers.

The following are the names of the parties referred to, who are so nobly devoting their time, talents and energies in this ennobling and praiseworthy cause:

D. T. Allen, Mrs. D. Laman, Miss Vickery and Miss Bunnell, of Michigan; Mr. Borston and lady, and Mr. Jessup and lady, of Iowa; Miss Warren and Miss Winchester, of Ohio; Miss Hibbard, Miss Crosby, Miss Brown, Mrs. Johnson and Miss Kimball. The State from which the latter hail was not ascertained.

The entire party speak highly of the splendid and newly fitted steamer Continental, and would recommend her to the traveling public.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says about four o'clock on the 12th a daring entrance was made into the Quartermaster's office, cavalry corps, by a rebel supposed to be an emissary of Jeff Davis. For what purpose remains a mystery, though possibly he intended to destroy the records, as some papers were found so thoroughly torn up as to render them irreproducible. Fortunately for the Quartermaster, Sergeant Edmunds was sleeping in the office. He was suddenly aroused by a disagreeable nightmare or presentiment of danger. In the intense darkness he could not see, but being impressed with some shadowy presence, he at once rose and struck a light. A cursory search revealed nothing, and he lay down only to be a second time startled. Calling Mr. Peters the two instituted a thorough search of the premises without any result. Feeling assured that there was no possible exit for the intruder unless through the chimney, which has a large opening, and equally assured that some palpable existence has disturbed him the Sergeant went to the fire-place and listened. Just as he was about to turn away disappointed, he saw a little soot falling. In an instant a pile of old papers lay blazing in the fire-place, and in another instant the intruder, black with soot and badly scorched, dashed out and sprang directly upon the Sergeant. By the merest accident he was stirring the fire with the heavy iron poker. With this he struck the fellow a frightful blow on the head, scattering his brains and blood over the hearth. With an expression of disgust and an irrepressible quivering of muscles he kicked the body into the hall and shut the door.

I am informed by a gentleman from the immediate vicinity that the attack on the steamer Eclipse, near the foot of Island No. 17, on Monday night, was by a small band of guerillas at Tweet's Landing, on the Tennessee side of the river, and not on the Arkansas side, as at first reported. The assailants were only ten or twelve in number, and appeared at that place on Monday for the first time. They were under the leadership of one Carr. The citizens compelled them to leave soon after the attack. My informant states that there are no guerillas in that portion of Arkansas opposite Tweet's Landing at present, and none have been seen for many weeks.

CAIRO, Oct. 16.—The steamer City of Alton, from Memphis, passed with fifty-seven bales of cotton for St. Louis.

The vote of Ohio soldiers in hospital and on detached service at Memphis gives 147 majority for the Union candidate.

NATCHEZ, Oct. 9.—The particulars of Col. Ned Osband's expedition are received. He debarked from the transports in Tunica Bend, on the 5th. On the morning of the 6th he surrounded the forces of the rebels at Woodville, killed 45, including one Major, captured three pieces of artillery, two officers, and fifty-four men. Our loss was four horses killed. The rebels were commanded by Maj. Cook. A battalion of the 3d United States Cavalry, colored, captured the rebels telegraph instruments and many important dispatches, and captured a large amount of commissary and Quartermasters stores, which were destroyed. Several hundred head of cattle, horses and mules were turned over to Col. Kent at Adams and shipped to this place.

Col. Osband then went some distance beyond Woodville, but finding no enemy, joined Col. Farrar, who was on the Henrietta with one thousand infantry. The two commands then returned to Natchez, bringing more stock.

Col. Kent also captured considerable stock while marching from Tunica to Adams, all of which has been brought here.

Lieut. Dobbs, of the rebel secret service in this vicinity, was killed in one of the engagements.

This series of operations was undertaken by Gen. Dana, commanding this district, and have constituted one almost continuous scout from far up the Yazoo on the north, to Bayou Sara on the south. The fruits of these raids are a large number of cattle, 500 horses and mules, and various valuable supplies, including fifty or sixty bales of cotton, with a great number of colored recruits.

Lieut. Earle, of the special scouts, arrived last evening, from the vicinity of St Joseph, on the west side of the river, having captured one Major, two Captains, and several mail bags containing important official and private letters in transit from the Trans-Mississippi Department, the rebel headquarters, also thirteen battle flags captured from the United States forces in various engagements on the west side of the river.

Col Osband's command embarked here again to-day. The presence here of Gen. Dana indicates other movements on foot.

CAIRO, Oct. 15.—The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans on the 9th, has arrived. The steamer Milly B. Lander, from New York Sept. 28th, had arrived. Cotton depressed. Middling, $1.20. Large receipts of flour from St. Louis weakened the market.

The expedition sent from Rodney, Miss., composed of colored cavalry and infantry, reached Fayette on the 2d, and captured 600 head of cattle and a large number of horses and mules. The cavalry expedition to Port Gibson captured N. J. Elliott, formerly U. S. Senator.

Cairo is full of rumors of a threatened attack on Columbus, Ky., and reinforcements were sent there.

A large rebel force is reported at Mayfield, threatening Paducah.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10, noon.—No tidings yet of the steamer Morning Star, which left New York the 1st.

FROM CINCINNATI.

The Particulars of Sunset Cox's Adventure with the Butcher Boys of Eaton.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Oct. 16.

S. S. Cox was attacked at Richmond, Ind. on Saturday evening, by some butcher boys from Eton, and badly beaten. This is how it happened; at least this is Cox's version: There was to be jollification at Columbus on Saturday evening, over his defeat. Desiring to be absent he rode down to Richmond, intending to return that night. In company with him was a young man, who stated that he had been an officer in the rebel army. An Eton butcher boy heard this and determined to thrash him.

While hunting the rebel officer, they found Cox, whom they denounced as a rebel, knocked him down and battered his face considerably. Cox took refuge in a saloon at the depot, and received the protection of the Union citizens. He left on the evening train for home.

Another version introduced a woman into the scrape. On this point I have no positive information. As the Copperheads will try to make capital out of it, all the facts will doubtless be brought out, and if so, Cox may be worse damaged than he was in the fight.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sunday, Oct. 16.

THE ATHENS BARBECUE.

The great barbecue at Athens, Menard Co., will take place on Thursday, the 20th inst. Governor Morton, of Indiana, has been invited and has partially promised to be present. A procession will be formed in which a printing press will throw off sheets of a letter sent by Hon. Edward Everett. Ten beeves and thirty muttons will be roasted whole.

MUSTER OF TROOPS.

Major Heffernan mustered in 630 men to-day and yesterday, of whom 15 were drafted. Col. J. Williams, of the First National Bank, at the request of the substitutes at Camp Butler, [illegible] proceeded to camp, and received and took charge of all the money received by them, for transmission to their friends. He has done this without charge in any case.

TO BE FURLOUGHED.

Col L. P. Robb left here last night with authority to furlough all Illinois sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals, capable of being removed to the State but not fit for active service. In this way over six thousand men can return home to recover strength and fitness for the field.

FROM OTTAWA.

Destructive Fire and Serious Loss.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 16.

A very destructive fire occurred here to-night completely destroying the City Bank Building and four other buildings occupied as stores.

The stores burned were F. C. Prescott's hat store, E. L. Fisk's clothing store, S. H. Hansburger's agricultural store and Mr. Meyer's tobacco store.

The City Bank saved all their money and valuables, and will open for business in another building to-morrow morning, having suffered no loss. The other parties saved the greater part of their goods. The buildings were all well covered by insurance.

The United States Express office and the buildings adjoining were saved only by the most persistent exertions of the fire department and citizens.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The War in Florida and Louisiana—Latest from Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Oct. 16.—The steamers Yazoo and Ariel have arrived from New Orleans. The latter brings advices of the 9th. The reports of Gen. Asboth's expedition to Marianna, Florida, are confirmed. Our loss in killed and wounded was 32. Gen. Asboth had his cheek bone broken and left arm fractured in two places. The expedition sent by Gen. Dana, from Rodney, of colored cavalry and infantry reached Fayette on the 2d, capturing 600 cattle, a large number of horses and mules, and several prisoners. Another expedition sent by General Dana attacked the rebels at Woodville on the 5th, capturing three guns, two officers and fifty-four men, and killing forty. Our loss was nine.

A cavalry expedition under General Lee captured Clinton, La., on the 6th inst., with thirty prisoners, including Lieut. Col. Pinckney, the rebel Provost Marshal General of the district, and considerable stores and ammunition. At last accounts Lee was 10 miles east of Clinton, moving on. A reconnoissance sent out from Morganzi, under Colonel Guppy, of the 2d Wisconsin, with three regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, returned previous to the 8th, after a severe skirmish with 1,000 rebel cavalry. Our loss was two killed and three or four wounded. The enemy's loss is supposed to have been considerable.

A force under Col. Dye, of the 20th Iowa, occupied Simmsport and Morgan's Ford, on the Atchafalaya.

The rebels have been driven beyond Yellow Bayou.

Advices from Matamoras give a rumor of the capture of the steamer Ike Davis, bound from Bagdad to New Orleans, by a party who had taken passage on her, and ran into Galveston. A gentleman from Bagdad on the 31st ult., who has arrived at New Orleans, reports the 500 French marines there, and intrenched. Six ships of war lay off the bar.

An expedition up the river went within 20 miles of Matamoras, but returned on account of the lowness of water, and because driven back by Cortinas.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA.

The Situation Below Chattanooga—Rebel Movements on Sherman's Rear—The Situation.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Oct. 15, 7 p. m.—Reports of scouts fail to show the presence of any considerable body of the enemy north of Tunnel Hill. Walker and Whitfield counties were undoubtedly scoured by a small body of rebel cavalry, but were not very effective in destroying the railroad, though they had possession of Dalton. But little damage is believed to have been done. Officers blockaded here who were en route for the front, have been ordered to prepare to join their commands at once. Gen. Schofield sent out a strong reconnoitering party to-day, to discover the whereabouts of a rebel column said to be moving towards the West.

Scouts of the 44th colored, garrison at Dalton, who escaped after Col. Johnson's surrender, arrived to-day. They give numerous accounts of affairs. They were on picket, and wanted to fight, and knocked over the flag bearer first, and after the surrender many refused to stay caught.

Ringgold and intermediate points have been strengthened by Gen. Schofield.

Nothing definite is known as to Sherman's whereabouts. He is known to be energetically at work to open and keep open the route to Atlanta, no matter what rebel column may intervene.

LATER.

CHATTANOOGA, Saturday, Oct. 15—9 p. m.—Our forces to day re-occupied Ringgold and the block house three miles in advance, and found the railroad and bridges all safe. It is generally believed that Dalton, with the 44th Colored Infantry, surrendered to Hood's army yesterday, but nothing definite has been received. There is no communication yet with Sherman. He has abundant supplies at Atlanta, in anticipation of such a movement by the rebels.

Major General Stedman arrived and resumed command of this District.

Six months supplies are on hand, and the officers of the army feel that Hood is making a movement that will certainly prove disastrous.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Kangaroo—Foreign News and Markets.

NEW YORK, Sunday, Oct 16.—The steamer Kangaroo from Liverpool 4th, has arrived.

The London *Times* editorially, and in its American correspondence by the Scotia, continues to construe the current affairs as favorable to Lincoln's re-election and damaging to McClellan. It says the capture of Atlanta made Lincoln's election possible, while Sheridan's victory has rendered it almost certain. In regard to the alleged naval expedition on Lake Erie, the *Times* says anything that should occur to prolong this conflict is to be deplored, for there are signs of its extending to regions it could hardly have been expected to reach. The lakes are under the joint jurisdiction of the two Governments, and not liable to the doubts and limitations which apply to the authority of any one nation as oceans open to all the world. We must keep the war away from the shores of Canada as vigilantly as we do from those of Great Britain."

The *Daily News* regards the victory of Sheridan over Early as one of the most important contests of the war, and warmly eulogizes the generalship of Sheridan. It thinks matters look serious for the Confederates in Virginia, as the Federals are now able to concentrate there.

The papers contain graphic details of the great gunpowder explosion at the magazine of Hall & Son, near Enith. Ten persons were killed and as many wounded. The destruction of property was very great.

The Thames embankment between Enith and Woolwich was seriously damaged, but extraordinary exertions by the troops at Woolwich prevented the inundations which were threatened.

ITALY.—Leading Italian journals endorse the new ministry and applaud its frankness. Another political meeting was held at Milan on the 3d. A resolution was passed expressing the conviction that the Franco-Italian Convention was a sign of great progress, and of the resurrection of Italy. A slight popular demonstration had taken place against the French troops in Rome. Seditious cries were raised but order was quickly restored and the leader arrested.

The Turin *Official Gazette* publishes the programme of the Ministry. The Cabinet accepts the convention recently stipulated with France for the evacuation of the Pontifical territory by the French, as also the transfer of the capital to another locality and compensation to Turin. It was asserted at Paris that the ratification had been delayed, and would only take place after the transfer of the capital of Italy to Florence.

M. Drouyn de L'Huys, in a dispatch, explains the reasons why France desires the evacuation of Rome.

A portion of a large powder mill in the vicinity of St. Petersburgh, exploded, killing six and wounding more than fifty people, and destroying a large amount of property.

DUBLIN, Tuesday.—The expected battle between Mace and Coburn did not come off. It was, according to Coburn's nomination, on Friday to take place between Gold's Cross Station and Cashel, but the representatives of the men disagreed yesterday about the selection of a referee and those acting for Mace stated they would return to England that evening. Coburn's agents declared that their man was anxious for a fight, and would appear at the proper place at the ring.

Mace and his representatives arrived in London yesterday morning from Dublin, and corroborate the report that the intended fight is entirely put off for the present.

COMMERCIAL.

The money market manifested a decided improvement. Gold continued to flow largely into the Bank of England, inducing the belief that the financial pressure was over. The demand for discount at the bank was of the full average character. On the stock exchange short loans were offered at 6@7 per cent. Nearly all classes of securities advanced.

The Confederate Loan advanced 1d, and is now quoted at 66d.

The additional failures include W. F. Brown & Co., cotton and colonial brokers of Liverpool, with estimated liabilities of half a million sterling, and Julius Mendel & Co., West India merchants of London. The liabilities of Walker, Coleworth & Co., of Liverpool, are stated at from £250,000 to £600,000.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 4—A. M.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady yesterday at unchanged prices. Very little business to-day. The market is not yet developed.

PROVISIONS—Inactive. Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon steady. Lard quiet. Petroleum quiet. Grease, £6; refined at 1s. 1d.

LONDON, Oct 4.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull with downward tendency.
SUGAR—Dull.
COFFEE—Firm.
TEA—Steady.

Consols closed yesterday at 88⅜@88½ for money. Illinois Central Railroad 48¼@49¼ discount; Erie Railroad 41@42.

Markets of the 5th were received by the Caledonia at Cape Race. Paris Bourse dull. Rentes closed at 65f. 80c., a decline of 15c.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Latest from the North Branch of the James—General Terry's Movement—The Situation.

NEW YORK, Sunday, October 16—The *Herald's* correspondence of the 4th, from the 18th Corps, says the rebel force in our front is being rapidly replaced by Lee's veterans, which was at first composed entirely of material of all descriptions that could be seized in Richmond. The prisons even were emptied to defend the city. Lee is kept constantly on the move, first north and then south of the James and Petersburg, and the strain on his physical endurance is very great.

The rebel works in front of Fort Harrison are so constructed as to completely enfilade each other. Directly in front of them is a swamp. The taking of these works appears to be the next movement by this army, but it will be a hard job.

The *Herald's* correspondence from the armies before Richmond says: "An important reconnoissance last Thursday by two divisions of the 10th corps under Terry, went to the right of our right wing. After advancing some distance they came up and drove in the rebel pickets and continued on to the Central or Darbytown road, running up to Richmond. They had not gone far before they were met by opposing skirmishers, and pressing on, our men found themselves in front of a new and formidable line of rebel works strongly garrisoned by Hook's and Field's divisions. This was an important discovery. These works had been built since the battle of the 20th ult., and were designed to supply the places of those taken from the rebels then. The enemy opened on our men, and a severe fight ensued. Gen. Terry made an assault on the fortifications, but deeming it impracticable to take them with the force at his disposal, having satisfactorily accomplished his design, returned to camp. As soon as his troops commenced to withdraw, the rebels sallied out and attacked them, but they were severely repulsed, their dead and wounded thickly strewing the ground. After that our force was allowed to return unmolested.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing was about 400. The enemy suffered to an equal extent.

A portion of the Army of the Potomac is so near the South Side Railroad they can hear the trains pass this morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 16.—Gen. Butler sent out a reconnoissance on the north side of the James River yesterday. They advanced two and one-half miles towards Richmond, and returned without loss. The yeast several squads of rebels and only some slight skirmishing took place.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Important News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Sunday, Oct. 16.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The *Herald's* Army of the James special says the rebel line of works in front of our army at James river is nearly parallel with the Union line, and in open view of our works. Since the capture of Fort Harrison, on the 29th, their next salient point is a strong line near to and directly beyond Fort Harrison. These forts are directly in front of our works, commencing eight hundred yards from Fort Harrison, and command each other. The position of all these rebel works is ten miles northwest of Bermuda, and they run at an angle of about 65 degrees.

The *Herald's* 10th Corps special correspondent says the rebel iron clads still continue their visits down the river to the neighborhood of Dutch Gap, but their general position is above Cox's Ferry, on the extreme right of the rebel position north of the river. They are extremely harmless, and have entirely ceased all attempts to annoy us since their futile shelling of the first two days.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The *Sunday Mercury's* Washington letter says an attack will soon be made upon the outer defenses of Wilmington, by an immense fleet, under command of Admiral Porter.

The wooden vessels are now being mailed with chains, in similar manner to that of the fleet which captured New Orleans. It is believed that it is for big frigates to go in first and reduce Fort Fisher. The capture of this important work would operate in regard to Wilmington precisely as the capture of Forts Gaines and Morgan has operated in regard to Mobile—to close the port effectually and relieve the immense blockading fleet on duty at the mouth of the harbor.

RAILROAD CASUALTY.

An accident occurred yesterday on the Shore Line Railroad, four miles east of the Connecticut River, in consequence of a broken rail. The train consisted of six passenger cars, with 300 sick and wounded soldiers. Nine soldiers and two brakemen were killed. Twelve soldiers were seriously injured.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Savannah *Republican* says the rice crop this year is very large.

Gov. Vance recently issued a proclamation offering to pardon rebel deserters and runaway conscripts. The Greensboro *Citizen* says 300 have come in.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE—The Depositors of the "Western Marine Bank" are requested to meet at the SHERMAN HOUSE, MONDAY EVENING, October 17th, at 7½ o'clock.
oc17 u256-1t BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

"ST. GEORGE'S."—An adjourned meeting of the Association will be held On Monday Evening, Oct. 17th, 1864, at 7 1-2 o'clock.
oc17-u259-1t-1stp JAMES JOHN, Rec. Sec.

10-40 BONDS. For Sale two one thousand dollar 10-40 Bonds which I will sell under the N. Y. market value. J. L. LEE, Real Estate Agent, 64 Clark street. oc17-u263-1t

SUBSTITUTES. FIVE able-bodied men can be had as Substitutes to go to the army for one or three years. All communications answered promptly. Address for one week P. O. Box 24, Plainfield, Ind. oc17-u265-1t-1stp

THE NEW NOVEL, **Waifwood,** Price [illegible]. A. L. STIMSON, Publisher's Agent, 19 and 21 Dearborn street. oc17-u262-1t

SCOTCH PIG IRON. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 236 and 238 Lake street. oc17-1t 1stp

GLORIOUS NEWS—GREAT VICTORY. Just arrived, two of those celebrated **PIANO FORTES** MADE BY **Hardman, of New York.** Parties in want would do well by calling and examining these instruments before purchasing. Can be seen at the store of JAMES MILNOR TAYLOR, 81 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn. oc17-u261-1t

TO PRESSMEN. A young man who has had some experience in running steam printing presses, can hear of a situation to work under instruction by addressing P. O. Box 1840, Chicago, Ill. oc16-u259-1t-net

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. The fast-sailing side wheel steamer **SEA BIRD,** Capt. S. W. MORGAN, Will leave for Ontonagon and Intermediate Ports on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 17th. For freight and passage apply on board or to F. A. HOWE, Jr., Agent, Office and Docks, first east of Rush street Bridge.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC. MISS EMMA LITTLE, FROM BOSTON, A thoroughly accomplished teacher of the Piano and Guitar, will give instruction to pupils. TERMS:—Piano, $25, Guitar, $20, for 24 lessons. The best of city and Eastern references. RESIDENCE: No. 93 NORTH WELLS STREET. oc14 u146-3tnet

LELAND & MIXER'S OFFICE will, on and after this date, be at their NEW PACKING HOUSE, Corner of Seventeenth and Grove streets, two blocks west of Clark street. Chicago, Oct. 11th, 1864. oc11-19 3 7tnet

1,000 MULES WANTED. OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, Indianapolis, Indiana, Oct. 14th, 1864. One hundred and seventy (170) dollars each will be paid for all Mules that pass inspection at the Government Stables in this city, after to-day, conforming to the following specifications, viz: Said Mules must not be less than 14 hands high, strong, stout, compact, well developed animals, in full health, free from any blemish or defect which would unfit them for severe work, and must have shed the four front colt's teeth, and developed the corresponding four permanent teeth—two in each jaw. Payment made in Certificates of Indebtedness for six (6) Mules or more. By order of Col James A. Ekin, Chief 1st Division Q. M. G. Department. C. HAY, Capt and A. Q. M. oc17 u16-3w

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL. Felt and Composition Roofers. **10,000 Bbls. ROOFING COMPOSITION.** A large stock of FELT, COMPOSITION, BOAT PITCH, COAL TAR, &c., CONSTANTLY ON HAND. All orders from the country promptly filled and printed directions given for putting on roofs. Office, 85 Dearborn st.

RACINE COLLEGE, A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, RACINE, WISCONSIN. Rev. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Rector. [illegible] The winter term will begin Dec. 1st, to continue until April. For admission apply to the Rector.

AUCTION SALE. I WILL SELL AT AUCTION, On SATURDAY, the 22d of October, [illegible] **THOROUGH-BRED STOCK,** [illegible] **HAMILTONIAN STALLION SIR HENRY,** So favorably known for his get of Stock in this county. [illegible] R. S. KING.

New Advertisements.

DR. HUNTER ON GALLOPING CONSUMPTION. LETTER NO. XII. EDITOR CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible] My next letter will be on Latent Consumption. Your obedient servant, JAMES HUNTER, Physician for Pulmonary Diseases.

DR. HUNTER may be consulted personally, or by letter, at his office, **88 Washington-st., Chicago,** On all Diseases of the Chest, embracing Catarrh, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and Heart Disease, to which branch of his profession his practice is exclusively confined. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily. Residence, Richmond House. oc17-u258-1t

PAPER HANGINGS McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FRENCH & AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS DECORATIONS & WINDOW SHADES, 78 Randolph Street, Chicago. Store & Office Shades made to Order. J. J. McGRATH would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and would solicit a continuance of favors for the new firm.

NATIONAL **BANK SAFES,** Folding Outside Doors, Folding Inside Doors, Burglar Chests Inside, Covert's and Yale's Dial Locks, Banks of $50,000 Capital, Banks of $100,000 Capital, Banks of $500,000 Capital, We have just the Article you want, You cannot afford to be without one, Bankers are delighted with them. FOR SALE ONLY BY F. W. PRATT. oc15-u174 3tnet

THE **GREAT AMERICAN SAFES.** Ten years ahead of all others. Made of Heavier Wrought Iron. Thicker Fire-Proof Filling. Weigh twenty per cent more. Elegantly Made and Finished. Cost no more than the old styles. You see them Everywhere. FOR SALE ONLY BY **F. W. PRATT,** 13 Lasalle Street. oc15 u175 6tnet

THE BEST CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS In the market, are manufactured by C. M. HENDERSON & CO. Nos. 4, 6 & 8 Lake Street, OPPOSITE THE ADAMS HOUSE, CHICAGO. They have in store the largest stock of Eastern work in the West, bought in May and June, before the advance, and will sell many styles lower than Eastern prices. ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF Boot Moccassins and Shoe Packs for Lumbermen.

200 BALES **PRIME HOPS** FOR SALE BY RICE BROTHERS, Commission Merchants and Dealers in Hops, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

REAL ESTATE Of all kinds for sale in the Office of BAIRD & BRADLEY, Corner Lake and Lasalle Sts. We have on our lists choice Business and Residence Property, improved and unimproved, some very attractive. Also, a large variety of desirable lots in good locations, for $200 each and upwards.

LEATHER BELTING MANUFACTURED BY W. H. WHITMARSH, 196 LAKE STREET, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago, Ill. Railroad Companies, Elevators, Machinists and others, in want of best quality of Belting, will do better to call on the manufacturer, as above, before purchasing elsewhere.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS IN ALL THE NEW COLORS. SONTAGS, NUBIAS & HOODS, Infant's Hoods, Caps and Leggings, MEN'S AND BOYS' WOOL SOCKS OF THE BEST KINDS. SUTTON & BURKETT, 41 and 43 Lasalle street.

FOUR BEAUTIFUL FARMS for sale cheap, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

NEW SKIRT For 1864. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. J. I. & J. O. WEST, 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of the J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. [illegible] Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

BRADLEY'S PATENT "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRT. Most Popular and Flexible in use. ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.

PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made. For sale by POTTER PALMER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake street, Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Very flexible, folded easily, when in use, to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable Skirt worn. For sale by A. G. DOWNS & CO., 120 Lake st., Chicago.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Most Practical and Desirable article made. BOSS & FOSTER, 105 Lake street, (New Store.)

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE U. S. ARMY, No. 20 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., October 13, 1864. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m., on MONDAY, October 24, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with— FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; [illegible] J. H. GILMAN, Captain and C. S. U. S. A.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH JOBBERS OF **HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.,** Are now ready to offer to the trade a very full and well assorted stock for **Fall and Winter Trade,** Embracing all new and choice styles of HATS, CAPS, FURS, LADIES' HATS, [illegible] SKATING CAPS, UMBRELLAS, ROBES, BUCK GLOVES, MITTENS, &c., &c. All of which will be offered at the lowest Eastern prices. ALL BUYERS are solicited to examine our stock before buying. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH, 10, 12 and 14 Lake st., Chicago.

SILK AND BUNTING **FLAGS** Constantly on Hand and Made to Order. We at all times have on hand the LARGEST STOCK IN THE WEST, And can furnish the best of goods at the lowest market price. CAMPAIGN FLAGS marked so that the letters can be removed without injury to the Flag. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sailmakers, 205 and 207 South Water st.

TRUSSES. HARD RUBBER TRUSS CO., 116 South Clark street, J. B. KENDALL, Manager. This Truss is unlike and superior to ALL others [illegible] Special attention given to the application of Trusses.

TWO CHOICE RESIDENCES FOR SALE On the line of the North Side Railroad; one for $13,000 and the other for $7,500. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block, NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN-ST.

LARGE STOCK OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18 and 19, at 9½ o'clock each day At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, Custom Made Clothing, Undershirts, Drawers and Wool Socks, Gauntlets, Buck Gloves, Yankee Notions, &c. AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18th and 19th, [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STEAM TO EUROPE.—Persons about to visit Europe, would do well to call on the General Agent of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Co. in Chicago before leaving for the East, [illegible] F. A. EMORY, General Agent, corner of Clark and Lake streets.

MESS BEEF, FRESH PACKED. Now ready and for sale at 212 South Water street. By R. M. GRAVES & CO.

SALT. SALT. Coarse, Fine, Dairy and Ground Solar Salt, in lots to suit, at LOWEST MARKET RATES, at 219 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. E. HASKIN.

PORK AND BEEF. We have in store a few hundred bbls. MESS, M. O. AND RUMP PORK AND MESS BEEF, For sale, which we offer in lots as wanted by the trade. UNDERWOOD & CO., 159 South Water street.

Wrought Iron Pipe AT WHOLESALE, By R. T. CRANE & BRO., 102 WEST LAKE STREET.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO IS [illegible] SIMON PURE FABRICS, [illegible]

MOSS! FOR UPHOLSTERERS and Coach Makers, [illegible] R. S. DUNHAM, Saint Louis, Missouri.

DRAFTED MEN, ATTENTION. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Gold was at the mercy of the bulls in New York on Saturday, and was sadly tossed about. Opening at 217¼, it advanced to 218, then to 220¼, declined to 214, advanced to 215½, and closed where it opened. Our dispatches report the failure of another heavy operator, being the third within two days.

There is nothing stirring from Grant's army. All is quiet upon the outside at the front. Grant is making impregnable his new positions, and ere long we may expect to hear the advance sounded and Copperheads growling.

Our dispatches from Chattanooga report the rebels in force at Dalton, and our troops making a vigorous defense. Gen. Sherman is close upon Hood's rear, and we predict will make an end of the rebel army of Georgia before snow flies.

Judge Caton recently objected through our columns to our report of his Ottawa speech. He was as much disgusted as the Ashantee chief when he first saw himself in a glass, but we fear the reflection in this instance was a correct one. We have the name of our informant, and the Judge can have it, if he needs it, which he probably does not. We fear, Judge, the "Abolitionists will succeed in abolishing slavery, and control the country." For what your friends are likely to do about it, see the returns from Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

The Union meeting at Morris, down in Grundy, on Saturday, was a monster affair, and probably one of the largest political gatherings ever known in the West. Fifteen miles of wagons laden with sturdy farmers and their blooming daughters came in and helped to swell the crowd of twenty-five thousand people. The elections in the three key States are having their effect, and unless other counties in this State are up and doing, Grundy will carry away the banner on the 8th of November.

Our Cairo dispatch is full of interest and shows that our forces at various points in the South have been doing a retail business, getting very handsome profits. An expedition under Col. Guppy made a reconnoissance in force in Louisiana, discovered the whereabouts and force of the rebels, and brought home as evidences of the fact thirteen greybacks. Col. McEdy made an advance and established himself in an impregnable position at Simmsport. Gen. Asboth has captured Marianna in Western Florida, [illegible] returned with eighty-one prisoners, among them a Brigadier General and a Colonel, ninety-five stand of arms, four hundred negroes, eight hundred horses, cattle and mules and a large amount of stores. Major General Dana made [illegible] expeditions in Mississippi capturing [illegible] one six hundred cattle, [illegible] horses, mules and provisions, and [illegible] the other three guns and fifty-six prisoners. Gallant Gen. A. L. Lee has captured Clinton, Miss., with thirty prisoners, a batch of rebel mails and dispatches and a Provost Marshal who was not warm in his seat when taken.

The Maryland election with reference to the adoption or rejection of the new constitution is still in doubt. The soldiers vote will probably make the State free.

The Federal prisoners at Richmond and Belle Isle have been removed South, [illegible] prey, not to the horrors of Andersonville. In the meantime rebel prisoners in our hands are well fed, well clothed and [illegible] enjoying themselves.

Des Moines, Ottumwa, and other towns in eastern Iowa, and along the border, have been enjoying a slight scare from the presence of 500 Missouri guerillas, men who cut the throats of Unionists, cheer for McClellan and vote the Copperhead ticket. The Iowans were up and ready for them, [illegible] at last accounts the gang was on the retreat.

[illegible] fighting Joe Hooker's gem of a speech [illegible] in our local columns. It is short, sharp and stirring. Each word rings like a [illegible] hammer. The blunt old patriot has no sympathy with disloyalty and has taken his new department determined to look after [illegible] at home as well as in the field. "If [illegible] have any rows or riots," he says to the Board of Trade, "let me know." There is [illegible] of the sharp work of Lookout Mountain and Antietam in that phrase. If a man wants to breathe the pure bracing air of loyalty, let him go upon our Board of Trade. [illegible] fighting Joe felt its influence and his compliments to that body were well deserved.

FRAUDS IN INDIANA.

The Copperheads, having perpetrated enormous frauds in the recent election in Indiana, are crying in all directions, "Stop thief," "Stop thief." In the 7th Congressional district of that State, the most unblushing practices were resorted to to elect Voorhees. Since the returns came in it has been ascertained that in the single town of Cloverdale, Putnam county, fifty Union votes were abstracted from the ballot box and an equal number of Copperhead ballots inserted. One hundred residents of the township have come forward since the day of election and made affidavit that they voted for Mr. Washburn for Congress. Only fifty such votes were returned by the judges of election, who were all Copperheads.

We trust the Union men of the 7th district will not rest quietly under this swindle, which is only a sample of scores of others in the counties of Putnam, Sullivan and Owen. The House of Representatives is the constitutional judge of the election and qualifications of Mr. Voorhees for a seat in that body.

FROM MADISON.

Cheering Election Prospects—Military.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Saturday, Oct. 15.

Reports from all parts of Wisconsin received indicate the most cheering prospects for a sweeping Union triumph in November. There has scarcely ever been a more thorough canvass than is making by the Union men in all parts of the State, and its results will appear in the coming election. It is almost impossible to procure any speakers [illegible] abroad, but the speaking talent of the State is actively employed.

Col. Cassius Fairchild, who has been at home some time, has succeeded well in recruiting for the 16th regiment, and some 250 recruits left to join it in Georgia to-day.

FROM MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Price on the Move—Reported Repulse of our Cavalry Advance—Excitement in Kansas—Germans Murdered by Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15.—Price's rear guard left Boonville night before last, marching toward Lexington. Our cavalry advance, under General Sanborn, is said to have been repulsed at Rigart, Cooper county, on Wednesday, but is since reported at Sedalia and on the Pacific Railroad.

Great excitement exists in Kansas. The Kansas militia have been called out to repel the invasion.

Bridge Fogman and thirty Germans were killed at a German settlement in Lafayette county, on the 13th, by rebels under Toole, Todd and Tharlikill.

FROM EUROPE.

Postponement of the Great Prize Fight—Commercial Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Oct. 15.—The Hecla, from Liverpool 4th and Queenstown 5th, arrived yesterday morning. Commercial news mainly anticipated.

Mace's representative announced in London that the fight is put off for the present. Coburn was on the field, and was greeted with tremendous shouts by an immense crowd. Mace did not make his appearance. It is expected that Coburn will claim the stakes. Another report states that the matter stands over for adjudication by the stakeholders on the 7th.

The London *Times* says: "The capture of Atlanta, and the victory of Sheridan in the Valley, renders the re-election of Lincoln almost certain."

The financial pressure in England is believed to be over. Gold continues to flow to the Bank of England. Consols 88⅜@[illegible] for money.

The Bills for Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.—The Secretary of War has gone to City Point, taking with him the Quartermaster, the Commissary General, and the Surgeon General, to confer with Gen. Grant upon the war estimates for the ensuing year. It is believed that by a transfer of the seat of war to the cotton states a considerable reduction may be made, especially in the forage and subsistence [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

McCLELLAN'S AMNESTY.

We published, a few days since, some notable extracts from a speech delivered in Congress by that eminent Copperhead, Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana. The burden of his oration, when divested of its superabundance of adjectives and adverbs of the lurid sort, was that Mr. Lincoln and his friends are always for war and never for peace—that they are constantly spurning proposals for negotiation by the rebels, and never tendering any of their own—that they hunger and thirst after carnage for its own sake. It would not be worth the while of any loyal man to answer anything that Voorhees can say. His speeches carry their own refutation. His poison is charged with its own antidote. But, since the nomination of McClellan, a general cry has been raised that the rebels would be more likely to treat with him than with Mr. Lincoln.

If the rebels would accept any terms at all from Gen. McClellan, it would be only because their means of resistance are exhausted. "If they listened to his advances," says the *North American Review*, "their cause must be so hopeless that it would be a betrayal of his trust to make them." But they will listen to nothing save the voice of artillery. They are deaf to everything except the tramp of armed legions. So lately as the 8th day of December last, the President of the United States proclaimed an amnesty of full pardon to all rebeldom except those who constitute their immediate Government, upon condition of their laying down their arms and taking an oath to support the Constitution, and the existing laws and proclamations, as far as they shall not be held illegal by the Supreme Court. In other words, he proposed to forget the past, and extend to them the blessings of peace and the Union, upon the sole condition that they should *submit to law*. That proclamation is in full force to-day. It is a standing invitation to traitors to return to the Union unpunished, upon the condition that they shall cease their treason. Will Gen. McClellan propose a better amnesty? If so, loyal men want none of him. Beyond the liberality of Mr. Lincoln there exists nothing save the unconditional surrender of the North. If the followers of Jefferson Davis will not accept the conditions which have been before them for the past ten months, and if we cannot subjugate them, they must subjugate us.

The statement that the rebels are so enamored of Gen. McClellan that they would do certain things for his asking, that they would not do for Mr. Lincoln's, is not a good argument to be addressed to loyal men. It implies that there is an affinity between McClellan and Davis—that they have some common standing ground, which is denied to Mr. Lincoln—that they can shake hands, in the full view of the thousands and tens of thousands whom treason has slaughtered without blenching. God forbid that we shall ever have a President of whom this can be said. The venerable Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky uttered the whole philosophy of our struggle when he said that, if Mr Lincoln were the worst man in the world, the war should continue till the South acknowledges *him* as President, for he was chosen by a constitutional majority of the people. The principle upon which the rebellion is grounded is, that the minority shall govern. We can affirm that principle for all future time by electing Gen McClellan, for the very argument used in his favor, implies that the minority were right in resisting with arms the decision made by the majority at the ballot box. To admit such a principle is not to secure peace, but to invite perpetual war. It is saying to the defeated party at the end of every election: "You were beaten at the polls, but you have your remedy in the sword. Fight it out. Raise armies, deluge the country with blood, and if you maintain your ground firmly, you will soon raise up a peace party among your adversaries, who will be glad to have you for their masters."

A CONTRAST.

A day or two since, we published Judge Lawrence's letter setting forth the action of Rt. Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Bishop of Illinois, in removing a rector from his church at Galesburg for preaching loyalty to the Government. In striking contrast, we print an extract from a letter written from Paris to the *Western Episcopalian*, published at Gambier, Ohio. The writer is describing the consecration of the American Chapel at Paris, the services being conducted by Bishop McIlvaine of the Diocese of Ohio. The writer says:

"Just as the Bishop and clergy were robeing, came the telegram announcing the occupation of Atlanta, the surrender of Fort Morgan, the retreat of Early, and the continued tenure of the Weldon road, after the tremendous efforts of the rebels to regain it. You can scarcely imagine the thrill of joy which passed over every loyal heart in our midst. The day became virtually a day of Thanksgiving. The Bishop thought it fitting to connect a special thanksgiving with the services of consecration. All hearts went with him in his words of fervent gratitude to God for these providential mercies which bring so much nearer the prospect of a termination of this terrible war."

We simply ask our readers and members of the Episcopal churches to put these two Bishops together; the one truckling to a slave owner aristocracy, fawning upon the enemies of the country and forbidding rectors under his charge to inculcate patriotism in a sermon to the young; the other, in a foreign land, in the midst of consecratory service, pausing to offer thanksgiving for victories achieved by our armies. Which is the patriot?

Out upon the canonicals that cover disloyalty! Shame upon the Bishop who exercises his ecclesiastical authority against freedom and his country. We have no desire to interfere with the religious duties of Bishop Whitehouse, but when he descends from his high and sacred position to a level with the sellers of men and whippers of women, when to further the partisan ends of copperheads he interposes his authority to seal the mouth of loyalty, his surplice and stole no longer protect him. We have for a long time considered him fallible and human. We are now convinced that he is also partisan and time serving; and he should be aware—and would be if he looked about him—that the mutterings hitherto are hard upon the storm which will speedily arise from every church in his diocese, pierce through the dry crust of canons and codes, and make him heed the voice of his outraged brethren. "A church without a Bishop" is a possibility in Illinois or, at least, a church without Henry J. Whitehouse for a Bishop.

BELMONT'S CONFEDERATE BONDS.

The Chicago rebel organ is annoyed by the publication of the fact that a controlling share in the stock of the Copperhead machine has been bought up by Auguste Belmont, the American member of the Rothschilds family and firm, well known everywhere to be controlling owners not only in the British debt and the London *Times*, which together control the British aristocracy and oppress the Irish people, but also of the Maximilian debt, (which fact accounts for the striking out of the Monroe doctrine from the Chicago Platform,) and finally of the rebel debt, (which accounts for Belmont spending two million dollars to nominate a war man on a peace platform.) These facts are a little inconvenient to the Copperheads. They were never intended by them for publication. They are decidedly embarrassing. It is perhaps somewhat flattering to our national pride to know that the Rothschilds, who hold up every despotism in Europe, have concluded that it would be cheaper to buy up one of our political parties, and in that way secure the dissolution of the Union, than to have their agents in England and France interfere and fight us But Irishmen and Germans have a something, which for brevity we will call a "crap," and this fact sticks in their crop, that the oppressors of Ireland and Germany, the money kings of Europe, not daring to carry out their first pet project of breaking down this Government by the armed intervention, of England and France, for the rebels, which would shake the bourse, lower the rates of consols and take away the ducats of the Rothschilds, have adopted the cheaper and easier mode of accomplishing the same object, by buying up the Copperhead leaders and running the Democratic machine. The Rothschilds want ducats, but to make their ducats they want votes. Votes for the Peace party will send stocks up and so the Rothschilds make their ducats. Votes for McClellan send the Union stock, in which the money kings have no share, down, and so the Rothschilds make their ducats. Votes for the dissolution of the Union relatively strengthen England and France and send consols up—and so the Rothschilds make their ducats. The Union dissolved and Maximilian will not be overthrown, nor will England have to pay for her rebel privateering, nor will Ireland, backed by our Government, rebel and be free, nor will British America unite with us, by all which the Rothschilds and Belmont, chairman of the Democratic party, make ducats. The Rothschilds will fish with a silver hook for votes which net them so good a profit, but even the silver hook must be baited, and the Chicago *Times* is authorized to adjust the bait. It is "authorized to say that Belmont owns no Confederate stock, and that he knows that the Rothschilds do not." Now, we are authorized to say that all Europe have known for months and years that they do. We know that a banker may, by the scratch of his pen, own nothing but Confederate stock one minute and nothing but five-twenties the next. We happen to have heard of some Copperhead bankers who own little besides five-twenties on the day the Assessor calls. But the financial community know in what stocks financiers are interested, in spite of anything true or false which rebel papers may be "authorized to state." Let Belmont state over his own signature if he can that he and the Rothschilds have not, directly or indirectly, in their own name, or in that of others, operated in Confederate stocks during this rebellion. Until he can face the music in that style it matters little what tune any of the Copperhead penny whistles may be authorized to blow, as they are very seldom authorized to state anything that is true.

"THE TWO DROMIOS."

The Chicago Convention and its followers pretend to believe that in a convention of the States the offer by the loyal States to the rebel States, of the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is," will be accepted, and that on these terms, slavery being guaranteed to them and the rebels being pardoned, they would return to the Union. But here arises the question, what do you mean by the "Union as it was." for the rebels have a radically opposite idea of what the Union was from ourselves, and out of that difference has arisen the rebellion itself, and might arise future rebellions indefinitely. They always regarded the Union as a mere confederacy of States, which retained their sovereignty in the Union. In this light they still look upon the "Union as it was." Those terms mean a thing as radically opposite in their view from what it means in ours, as do the terms "the true God" when used by a Buddhist and a Christian. To them it means a league dissolvable at the pleasure of either party. To us it means a government dissolvable only by the consent of all parties. In their view there could be no such crime as rebellion on the part of a State, for the State possessed the indisputable right to leave the Union whenever it might choose, and any attempt by the Union to coerce it would be a crime against its sovereignty and an act of despotism. In our view secession is rebellion. To speak of the Southern States as returning into the "Union as it was" is meaningless, unless it be defined whether those terms are used in the Union sense or secession—States rights—so-called democratic sense. If the terms are used in the latter sense, nothing whatever would be accomplished by inducing the rebels to return to the "Union as it was," for, by the very construction put upon those terms, they could secede peaceably the next day.

The fact is the rebellion represents the State sovereignty doctrine of the former Democratic party; and the whole doctrine must be regarded as swept away and exploded by the war. Even the Chicago Convention struck it out of their platform, conscious that they could not in this canvass go before the people with their old plank justifying secession. Thus the events of this war have compelled the Northern followers of Calhoun and Hayne to bow to the principles of Webster and Jackson on the question of the sovereign right of a State to secede.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Copperheads account for the magnificent Union majority in Indianapolis, by crying out "fraud," and alleging that the ballot boxes were stuffed! This is a poor explanation. Four years ago the Republican majority in Marion county (Indianapolis) was 1,800. Indianapolis, in 1860, contained only 18,000 inhabitants. It now contains not far from 40,000. Vast quantities of army goods and munitions of war are manufactured and stored in that city. Thousands of men and women are employed by the Government and by contractors in the preparation and handling of them. Indianapolis is the focal point of all the railways of the State, and is filled with machine and repair shops. A great accession is being made to the population of the city from all these causes.

The Union party of Indianapolis have a more perfect organization than in any city in the United States. The fires are always kept burning brightly. Gov. Morton is a host in himself. The young Democrats of the county have been for the war from first to last, and the Chicago peace platform and the expose of Dodd and the O. A. K. conspiracy left them no alternative but to vote the Union ticket. A large number of "blue coats" at home from the hospitals, on furlough, belonging in the county, voted the Union ticket.

It was these causes, and not ballot-box stuffing, that gave Gov. Morton 6,000 majority in Marion county. The great groundswell of popular patriotism rolled up that grand majority.

On the other hand, look at Allen county (Fort Wayne), which has gone Copperhead by a shameful vote. It gave Douglas 530 majority in 1860. It now gives the Knights of the Golden Circle ticket 2,460 majority. The village of Fort Wayne, which was almost a tie four years ago, now polls 1,300 majority for the Peace Sneak ticket. How does this happen? Was the ballot-box stuffed? How does the Jeff. Davis organ account for such a majority in Allen county, when the whole current of public feeling was setting in the opposite direction in other parts of the State?

Whatever may be the facts as to Fort Wayne, the majority for the Union ticket over the Doddites in Indianapolis was honestly and fairly obtained, and will be repeated on the 8th of November for Old Abe and Uncle Sam.

OHIO ELECTION.

The Copperhead papers are trying to derive some comfort from the Ohio election by claiming that their party has made "great gains." Gains on what? Why, as compared with the vote for Vallandigham last fall. On this basis of comparison they have undoubtedly reduced the Republican majority, which was 60,000 on the home vote, while it is now but little more than 30,000 on the home vote. But is not that enough for all practical purposes? Have not the Republicans elected their State ticket by thirty odd thousand on the home vote, and by seventy-five thousand, counting the soldiers' vote? Have they not elected *sixteen* members of Congress, while their opponents have elected but *three!* Have they not elected four fifths of all the county tickets? Has not the great Buckeye State proclaimed in thunder tones her condemnation of the Chicago Disunion Peace platform and its nominees? What more is wanted?

Ah, but the Republican majority is not so large as it was last fall, says the N. Y. *World*. Suppose it is not, what difference does that make? It is undoubtedly true that several thousand Democrats voted against Vallandigham last fall who had no intention to permanently abandon their party. Val. was so supremely odious that they voted against him as much for the purpose of punishing the leaders for foisting him on the party as with the intention of defeating him; this fall they are back in their tracks and supporting its ticket. Besides this change, last fall *all* the Republicans turned out and voted. The object was to carry the State on the home vote, for Brough, as the Cops had threatened not to submit if they lost the election by the soldiers' vote. This fall, thousands of Republicans, feeling that the State was safe for the Union ticket, neglected to attend the polls, else the majority would be far larger.

At the October election, in 1860 the Republican majority on the State ticket was but 16,000, while at the Presidential election it was more than 30,000. On the ensuing 8th of November Ohio will give Lincoln more than 40,000 majority on the home vote, and the soldiers will make it a round 100,000.

Philadelphia City.

The election in Philadelphia City was more sharply contested than in any other part of the State. The Copperheads made a desperate fight. The following is the result:

FOR COUNTY RECORDER.

Adams, Republican	46,277
Alexander, Copperhead	38,417
Total vote	84,694
Republican majority	7,860

Last year the vote for Governor, at a very exciting election, stood:

Curtin, Rep	44,274
Woodward, Cop	37,193
Total vote	81,467
Republican majority	7,081

This shows a gain over last fall of 779 votes. The soldiers' vote, when added, will increase the Republican majority to over ten thousand.

☞ Never till this year did we detect the managers of the Democratic party in sending out ballots which concealed or disguised the fact that they did emanate from the party and were intended to promote the triumph of its principles. Now the mails going to the army are flooded with decoys, intended to conceal from the soldiers the fact that they are to be decoyed into voting for the traitorous old sorceress Slavery and her Northern handmaid. Boys! look out for grey back guerrillas in blue overcoats! You know their treachery and their venom! Bid them keep their distance and let you alone!

☞ "Where's the fire!" asked a Copperhead tearing out of his house in Batavia, N. Y., in alarm at the ringing of the church bells over Sheridan's victory. "In the front, flank and rear of the allied Democracy of the South and the North," was a Union neighbor's ready reply.

SHERMAN'S REPORT.

The Campaign of the Southwest.

From Chattanooga to Atlanta.

A SIX MONTHS RETROSPECT

A Story of Military Precision, Courage, Energy, Endurance, and Success.

The report of Gen. Sherman, embracing a carefully prepared narrative of military operations in the Southwest, from the day of his appointment as Commander of the Grand Division of the Mississippi, down to the entry of Gen. Slocum's corps into Atlanta, has been published officially. It was on the 14th of March that Gen. Sherman received notice from Gen. Grant that he (Gen. Grant) had been commissioned Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States—an appointment which would compel him to go East, and that he (Gen. Sherman) had been appointed to succeed him as Commander of the Mississippi. Immediately thereafter, Gen. Sherman began a tour of inspection, visiting Athens, Decatur, Huntsville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, and other military points within his new command. The new commander, in this preliminary tour of observation, had interviews with Major General McPherson, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, at Huntsville, with Major General Thomas, commanding the Army of the Cumberland, at Chattanooga, and with Major General Schofield, commanding the Army of the Ohio, at Knoxville. A general programme of the campaign in their interviews with the Lieutenant General, and the various subordinate army commanders was arranged. On the 27th of April, all the troops thus organized under Sherman's command were in motion towards Chattanooga, and on that day he himself was there in person. His aim was to have the Army of the Cumberland 50,000 strong, that of the Tennessee 35,000, and that of the Ohio 15,000. These figures were approximated, although, from various causes, they were never quite reached. Here we quote from the reports:

STRENGTH OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

On the 1st day of May the effective strength of the several armies, for offensive purposes was about as follows:

Army of the Cumberland, Major Gen. Thomas Commanding.

Infantry	54,568
Artillery	2,377
Cavalry	3,828
Total	60,773
Guns	130

Army of the Tennessee, Major General McPherson Commanding.

Infantry	22,437
Artillery	1,404
Cavalry	624
Total	24,465
Guns	96

Army of the Ohio, Major General Schofield Commanding.

Infantry	11,183
Artillery	679
Cavalry	1,679
Total	13,559
Guns	28

Grand aggregate number of troops, 98,797; guns, 254.

About these figures have been maintained during the campaign, the number of men joining from furlough and hospitals about compensating for the loss in battle and from sickness. These armies were grouped on the morning of May 6th as follows: That of the Cumberland at and near Ringgold; that of the Tennessee at Gordon's Mills, on the Chickamauga; and that of the Ohio near Red Clay, on the Georgia line, north of Dalton.

JOHNSTON'S FORCE UNDER HARDEE HOOD AND POLK, SHERMAN ESTIMATES 45,000 TO 50,000.

The first point of attack was Dalton, which could not be assaulted in front, as it was covered by an inaccessible ridge, between which and Dalton is the famous pass of Buzzard Roost—narrow, well obstructed by abattis and flooded by water from Mill Creek. Dalton, therefore, had to be turned. Gen. Sherman's attention was, therefore, directed due south.

It was on the 25th of May, when Maj. Gen. Thomas was moving his troops from Burnt Hickory to Dalton, with Gen Hooker in the advance, that the gallant action of New Hope Church was fought.

THE BATTLE OF KENESAW MOUNTAIN.

By the 11th of June our lines were close up, and we made dispositions to break the lines between Kenesaw and Pine Mountains. General Hooker was on its right and front, General Howard on its left and front, and General Palmer between it and the Railroad. During a sharp cannonading from General Howard's right or General Hooker's left, General Polk was killed on the 14th, and on the morning of the 15th Pine Mountain was found abandoned by the enemy. Generals Thomas and Schofield advanced and found him again strongly entrenched along the line of rugged hills connecting Kenesaw and Lost Mountain. At the same time General McPherson advanced his line, gaining substantial advantage on the left. Pushing our operations on the center as vigorously as the nature of the ground would permit, I had again ordered an assault on the center, when, on the 17th, the enemy abandoned Lost Mountain, and the long line of admirable breastworks connecting it with the Kenesaw. We continued to press at all points, skirmishing in dense forests of timber and across most difficult ravines, until we found him again strongly posted and entrenched, with Kenesaw as his salient, his right wing thrown back to cover Marietta, and his left behind Nose's creek, covering his railroad back to Chattahoochee. This enabled him to contract his lines and strengthen them accordingly.

"The failure of two direct assaults to dislodge the enemy from the mountain is noted on the 27th of June. On the 1st of July Gen. McPherson was ordered to throw his whole army by the right down to and through Nickajack Creek and Turner's Ferry, across Chattahoochee. Gen. McPherson commenced his movement on the night of July 2d, and the effect was instantaneous. The next morning Kenesaw was abandoned, and with the first dawn of day I saw our skirmishers appear on the mountain top. Gen. Thomas' whole line was then moved forward to the railroad, and turned south in pursuit toward the Chattahoochee. In person I entered Marietta at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, just as the enemy's cavalry had vacated the place."

On the 9th of July Sherman had secured three good and safe points of passage over the Chattahoochee, above the enemy, with good roads leading to Atlanta, and the same day Johnston abandoned his position on the river, burned his bridges, and left Sherman undisputed master north and west of the Chattahoochee at daylight of the 10th of July.

On the 20th all the armies had closed in, converging toward Atlanta but as a gap existed between Gens. Schofield and Thomas, two divisions of Gen. Howard's corps of Gen. Thomas' army were moved to the left to connect with Gen. Schofield, leaving Gen. Newton's division of the same corps on the Buckhead road. During the afternoon of the 20th, about 4 p. m., the enemy sallied from his works in force and fell in line of battle against our right center, composed of Gen. Newton's division of Gen. Howard's corps, on the Buckhead road; of Gen. Hooker's corps next south, and Gen. Johnson's division of Gen. Palmer's corps. The blow was sudden and somewhat unexpected, but Gen. Newton had hastily covered his front by a line of rail piles, which enabled him to meet and repulse the attack on him. Gen. Hooker's whole corps was uncovered, and had to fight on comparatively open ground, and it, too, after a very severe battle, drove the enemy back to his intrenchments, and the action in front of Gen. Johnson was comparatively light, that division being well intrenched. The enemy left on the field over 500 dead, about 1,000 wounded severely, 7 stands of colors, and many prisoners. His loss could not have fallen short of 5,000, whereas ours was covered by 1,500 killed, wounded and missing. The greater loss fell on Gen. Hooker's corps from its exposed condition.

JOHNSTON RELIEVED—HOOD IN COMMAND—THE DEATH OF M'PHERSON.

On the morning of the 22d, somewhat to my surprise, this whole line was found abandoned, and I confess I thought the enemy had resolved to give up Atlanta without further contest; but Gen. Johnston had been relieved of his command, and Gen. Hood substituted. A new policy seemed resolved on, of which the bold attack on our right was the index. Our advancing ranks swept across the strong and well finished parapet of the enemy, and closed in upon Atlanta, until we occupied a line in the form of a general circle of about two miles radius, when we again found him occupying in force a line of finished redoubts, which had been prepared for more than a year, covering all the roads leading into Atlanta, and we found him also busy in connecting these redoubts with curtains strengthened by rifle trenches, abattis, and chevaux-de-frise.

Gen. McPherson, who had advanced from Decatur, continued to follow substantially the railroad, with the 15th corps, Gen. Logan; the 17th, Gen. Blair, on its left; and the 16th, Gen. Dodge, on its right; but as the general advance of all the armies contracted the circle, the 16th corps, Gen. Dodge, was thrown out of the line by the 15th connecting on the right with Gen. Schofield near the Howard House. Gen. McPherson, the night before, had gained a high hill to the south and east of the railroad, where the 17th corps had, after a severe fight, driven the enemy, and it gave him a most commanding position within easy view of the very heart of the city. He had thrown out working parties to it, and was making preparations to occupy it in strength with batteries. The 16th corps, Gen. Dodge, was ordered from right to left to occupy this position and make it a strong general left flank. Gen. Dodge was moving by a diagonal path, or wagon track, leading from the Decatur road in the direction of Gen. Blair's left flank. Gen. McPherson remained with me until near noon, when some reports reached us that indicated a movement of the enemy on that flank, he mounted and rode away with his staff. I must here also state that the day before I had detached Gen. Garrard's cavalry to go to Covington, on the Augusta road, forty two miles east of Atlanta, and from that point to send detachments to break the two important bridges across the Yellow and Ulcofauhatchee Rivers, tributaries of Ocmulgee, and Gen. McPherson had also left his wagon train at Decatur, under a guard of three regiments commanded by Colonel, now General Sprague. Soon after Gen. McPherson left me at the Howard House, as before described, I heard the sounds of musketry to our left rear, at first mere pattering shots, but soon they grew in volume, accompanied with artillery, and about the same time the sound of guns was heard in the direction of Decatur. No doubt could longer be entertained of the enemy's plan of action, which was to throw a superior force on our left flank, while he held us with his forts in front, the only question being as to the amount of force he could employ at that point. I hastily transmitted orders to all points of our centre and right to press forward and to give full employment to all the enemy in his lines and for Gen. Schofield to hold as large a force in reserve as possible, awaiting developments. Not more than half an hour after Gen. McPherson had left me, viz: about 12½ m of the 22d, his Adjutant General, Lieutenant Col. Clark rode up and reported that Gen. McPherson was either dead or a prisoner; that he had ridden from me to Gen. Dodge's columns, moving as heretofore described, and had sent off nearly all his staff and orderlies on various errands, and himself had passed into a narrow path or road that led to the left and rear of Gen. Giles A. Smith's division, which was Gen. Blair's extreme left; that a few minutes after he had entered the woods a sharp volley was heard in that direction, and his horse came out riderless, having two wounds. The suddenness of this terrible calamity would have overwhelmed me with grief, but the living demanded my whole thoughts. I instantly dispatched a staff officer to Gen. John A. Logan, commanding the 15th corps, to tell him what had happened; that he must assume command of the army of the Tennessee, and hold stubbornly the ground already chosen.

TRIBUTE TO GENERAL M'PHERSON.

But among the dead was Major General McPherson, whose body was recovered and brought to me in the heat of battle, and I had sent it in charge of his personal staff back to Marietta, on its way to his Northern home. He was a noble youth of striking personal appearance, of the highest professional capacity, and with a heart abounding in kindness that drew to him the affections of all men. His sudden death devolved the command of the Army of the Tennessee on the no less brave and gallant General Logan, who nobly sustained his reputation and that of his veteran army, and avenged the death of his comrade and commander.

THE GRAND MOVEMENT BY THE RIGHT FLANK.

I had become satisfied that, to reach the Macon road, and thereby control the supplies for Atlanta, I would have to move the whole army; but before beginning, I ordered down from Chattanooga four 4 1-2 inch rifled guns, to try their effect. These arrived on the 10th, and were put to work night and day, and did execution on the city, causing frequent fires, and creating confusion, yet the enemy seemed determined to hold his forts, even if the city were destroyed. On the 16th of Aug, I made my orders, No. 57, prescribing the mode and manner of executing the grand movement by the right flank, to begin on the 18th.

This movement contemplated the withdrawal of the 20th corps, Gen. Williams, to the intrenched position at the Chattahoochee bridge, and the march of the main army to the West Point Railroad, near Fairburn, and afterwards to the Macon Road, at or near Jonesboro, with our wagons loaded with provisions for fifteen days. About the time of the publication of these orders, I learned that Wheeler, with a large mounted force of the enemy, variously estimated at from 6,000 to 10,000 men, had passed around by the east and north, and had made his appearance on our lines of communication near Adairsville, and had succeeded in capturing 900 of our beef cattle, and had made a break of the railroad near Calhoun. I could not have asked anything better, for I had provided well against such a contingency, and this detachment left me superior to the enemy in cavalry. I suspended the execution of my orders for the time being, and ordered Gen. Kilpatrick to make up a well appointed force of about 5,000 cavalry, and to move from his camp about Sandtown during the night of the 18th to the West Point road, and break it good near Fairburn. * * * After an interview with Gen. Kilpatrick, I was satisfied that whatever damage he had done would not produce the result desired, and I renewed my orders for the movement of the whole army. This involved the necessity of raising the siege of Atlanta, taking the field with our main force, and using it against the communications of Atlanta instead of against its intrenchments. All the army commanders were at once notified to send their surplus wagons, incumbrances of all kind and sick, back to our intrenched position at the bridge, and that the movement would begin on the night of the 25th. Accordingly, all things being ready, the Fourth Corps, Gen. Stanley, drew out of its lines on our extreme left, and marched to a position below Proctor's Creek. The Twentieth Corps, Gen. Williams, moved back to the Chattahoochee. This movement was made without loss, save a few things left in our camp by thoughtless officers or men. The night of the 26th the movement continued, the Army of the Tennessee drawing out and moving rapidly by a circuit well toward Sandtown and across Camp Creek, the Army of the Cumberland below Utoy Creek, Gen. Schofield remaining in position. This was effected with the loss of but a single man in the Army of the Tennessee wounded by a shell from the enemy. The third move brought the Army of the Tennessee on the West Point Railroad, above Fairborn, the Army of the Cumberland about Red Oak, and Gen. Schofield closed in near Digs and Mims. I then ordered one day's work to be expended in destroying the road, and it was done with a will. Twelve and one-half miles were destroyed, the ties burned, and the iron rails heated and tortured by the utmost ingenuity of old hands at the works. Several cuts were filled up with the trunks of trees, with logs, rock and earth intermingled with loaded shells, prepared with torpedoes, to explode in case of an attempt to clear them out. Having personally inspected this work, and satisfied with its execution, I ordered the whole army to move the next day eastward by several roads—Gen. Howard, on the right, toward Jonesboro'; Gen. Thomas, the centre, by Shoal Creek Church to Couch's, on the Decatur & Fayetteville road; and Gen. Schofield, on the left, about Morrow's Mills.

AT JONESBORO.

On the 31st of August the enemy came out of his works at Jonesboro and attacked Gen. Howard in position as described. Gen. Howard was admirably situated to receive him, and repulsed the attack thoroughly. The enemy attacked with Lee's and Hardee's corps, and after a contest of over two hours, withdrew, leaving over 400 dead on the ground, and his wounded, of which about 300 were left in Jonesboro, could not have been much less than 2,500. Hearing the sounds of battle at Jonesboro about noon, orders were renewed to push the other movements on the left and center, and about 4 p. m. the reports arrived simultaneously that Gen. Howard had thoroughly repulsed the enemy at Jonesboro, that Gen. Schofield had reached the railroad a mile below Rough-and-Ready, and were working up the road, breaking it as he went; that Gen. Stanley, of Gen. Thomas' army, had also got the road below Gen. Schofield, and was destroying its working south; and that Gen. Baird, of Gen. Davis' corps, had struck it still lower down, within four miles of Jonesboro.

Orders were at once given for all the army to turn on Jonesboro, Gen. Howard to keep the enemy busy whilst Gen. Thomas should move down from the north, with Gen. Schofield on his left. I also ordered the troops as they moved down to continue the thorough destruction of the railroad, because we had it then and I did not know but that events might divert our attention. Gen. Garrard's cavalry was directed to watch the roads to our rear, the north. Gen. Kilpatrick was sent south down the west bank of the Flint, with instructions to attack or threaten the railroad below Jonesboro. I expected the whole army would close down on Jonesboro by noon of the 1st of September. Gen. Davis' corps, having a shorter distance to travel, was on time and deployed, facing the south, his right in connection with Gen. Howard, and his left on the railroad. Gen. Stanley and Gen. Schofield were coming down along the Rough-and Ready road and along the railroad, breaking it as they came. When Gen. Davis joined to Gen. Howard Gen. Blair's corps, on Gen. Howard's left, was thrown in reserve, and was immediately sent well to the right, below Jonesboro', to act against that flank, along with Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry. About 4 P. M., Gen. Davis was all ready, and assaulted the enemy's lines across open field's carrying them very handsomely, and taking as prisoners the greater part of Govan's brigade, including its Commander, with two four-gun batteries. Of course, the next morning the enemy was gone, and had retreated South.

THE FINAL SUCCESS.

Rumors began to arrive through prisoners captured that Atlanta had been abandoned during the night of Sept. 1, that Hood had blown up his ammunition trains, which accounted for the sounds so plainly heard by us, and which were yet unexplained, that Stewart's corps was then retreating towards McDonough, and that the militia had gone off towards Covington. It was then too late to interpose and prevent their escape, and I was satisfied with the substantial success already gained. Accordingly, I ordered the work of destroying the railroad to cease, and the troops to be held in hand ready for any movement that further information from Atlanta might warrant.

Gen. Jeff. C. Davis' corps had been left above Jonesboro, and Gen. Garrard's cavalry was still further back, and the latter was ordered to send back to Atlanta and ascertain the exact truth and the real situation of affairs. But the same night, viz; Sept. 4, a courier arrived from Gen. Slocum, reporting the fact that the enemy had evacuated Atlanta, blown up seven trains of cars, and had retreated on the McDonough road. Gen. Slocum had entered and taken possession on the 2d of September.

The object of my movement against the railroad was, therefore, already reached and concluded, and, as it was idle to pursue our enemy in that wooded country with a view to his capture, I gave orders, on the 4th, to prepare to move back slowly to Atlanta. On the 5th we drew back to the vicinity of Jonesborough, five miles, where we remained a day. On the 7th we moved to Rough-and-Ready, seven miles, and the next day to the camps selected, viz: The Army of the Cumberland grouped round about Atlanta, the Army of the Tennessee about East Point, and that of the Ohio at Decatur, where the men now occupy clean and healthy camps.

☞ Was not that a good hit of Sam. Cary's when he said: "If a traitor strikes down the American flag, Gen. Dix says shoot him on the spot, but Gen. McClellan says 'Exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to *persuade* (?) him to lift it up again!'" This called out such a storm of indignation as shook Old Mozart to its foundation.

☞ Tuesday was a field day. The Democracy of Pennsylvania were beaten, the Copperheads of Indiana were crushed, the Peace party in Ohio annihilated, Maryland redeemed from the yoke of tyranny, and twenty members added to our strength in Congress. A good day's work.

☞ "Secession was not the event of a day," said Rhett of South Carolina; "it has been a matter nursed for thirty years." And the bantling was sent North to Chicago for adoption via Nassau and Halifax, and is now at dry nurse in McClellan's bosom.

JUDGE CATON'S OTTAWA SPEECH.

A Card from the Reporter—The Statement Reaffirmed.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In a card published in the TRIBUNE of the 12th inst., Judge Caton has seen fit to deny that he ever used the language, or expressed the sentiments, attributed to him in the extract from his late speech recently published in the TRIBUNE. I do not propose to make the question a question of veracity, but I am sorry the Judge declines the honor of being considered "pre-eminently honest among the politicians of his party"—an honor which the TRIBUNE, and those who heard his speech, have perhaps been too generous in thrusting upon him. But if it must be so, we will endeavor to repress our compliments, that we may do him no wrong.

I made the report of his speech which he disclaims, and which is an exact copy of notes taken on the spot, while one of the Judge's political friends was looking over my shoulder and reading (as I think) all I wrote without objection, and I must insist that it is substantially correct, the Judge's recollection to the contrary notwithstanding. Several other gentlemen took notes, which correspond with my own, as reported, and a score of others have assured me that they listened attentively to the speech, and understood the Judge as I did. A general denial is quite easy for the Judge to make, while he might find it another matter, and somewhat embarrassing, to support that denial by telling the public *just what he did say*. Will the Judge deny that he used the following language precisely as reported: "What would become of the Democratic party if Wendell Phillips should succeed in dividing the Union?" This sentence immediately precedes the paragraph which the Judge disclaims.

Now, what reasons did the Judge give, or what reasons did he have in his mind, at the time, or can he now assign, except the one attributed to him, why the Democratic party would be in a worse fix than the Republican party, in the case supposed? I can prove by a dozen or more of the leading men in Ottawa that the Judge used the above language, and gave as a reason why, that if the Abolitionists succeeded in abolitionizing the country, they would be able then to control the country. The implied charge of the Judge, that the Abolitionists are disunionists, of course is not true, but it cuts no figure. If slavery is preserved, and the Democrats "maintain a friendly relation with their old friends and allies," the Abolitionists *could not* control the country—otherwise they could. This is not only true, but the only reason that can be assigned in support of the Judge's assertion that the Democrats are "*more* interested in maintaining the Union than Republicans," or that some *peculiar and terrible calamity* would befall the Democratic party if Wendell Phillips should divide the Union. As reported by me, the Judge said the "Democratic party are *as much* interested in maintaining the Union as the Republican party," but, I am assured by some of the most reliable men in Ottawa, that the Judge used "the word *more*," instead of "*as much*," and I am now satisfied that he did, because it would be more in harmony with the context.

It is possible that the Judge, instead of the words "our interests consist in maintaining our relations with our old friends and allies, the slaveholders, and in preserving slavery," might have used words of similar import such as, "our Democratic party interests consist in maintaining our old relations with the South, and in preserving the institutions of the South." The latter is the version of some who rely upon their recollection. But, that the Judge in substance said what I attributed to him can be proven by any number of his neighbors and friends, and their names will be forthcoming if the Judge persists in his denial, without informing the public what he did say. Yours, respectfully,

REPORTER.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

A Reconnoissance to the South Side Railroad—Loss in the Second Corps in the late Advance South of Petersburg—Gen. Butler Retaliates—the Rebels Throwing up new Works near Richmond.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The *Herald's* correspondent with Gregg's cavalry, says: "A reconnoissance was made by Major McCabe, with 250 men of the 13th Pennsylvania, on the night of the 11th, to ascertain the strength of the enemy in the vicinity of Stony Creek Station, on the South Side railroad. They passed the rebel picket line, capturing thirteen prisoners, several mules and horses, and burned two rebel wagons, and returned without the loss of a man. The rebel force at Stony Creek was found to be 7,000 infantry and cavalry under Wade Hampton."

The *Herald's* 5th corps correspondent says the total loss in that corps in the Poplar Grove fight was 2,031, of whom 1,521 were missing.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Gen. Butler, becoming convinced that our negro soldiers are put at work in rebel intrenchments, has notified the rebel authorities that he has also put rebel officers and soldiers at work on the Dutch Gap Canal. He has also proposed an exchange of all naval prisoners, and transmitted statements of our officers, that colored troops had been murdered after capture by rebel regiments in front of the Army of the James.

The *Herald's* 10th Corps correspondent says: "The rebels are busy throwing up a new line of works across the Virginia Central Road, about a mile outside of the main line inclosing the city.

"The statements of the Richmond papers that our infantry were driven in the last fight, are falsehoods. Our infantry were not driven a single inch, nor did they capture a single infantry soldier."

The New York *Times'* 5th Corps correspondent, at the Weldon Railroad, 13th, says: "The recent engagements resulted in nothing more than a holding of our picket line, which was seriously threatened. The firing was sharp and severe, while the artillery became at times very heavy. Very few casualties occurred.

"A large number of convalescents and recruits are constantly arriving, and they appear to be a hardy and intelligent class of men."

The Chief Justiceship.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The *Herald* names the following as aspirants for the successorship to Judge Taney; Montgomery Blair, Judges Allen and Howe, Ira Harris and Mr. Fessenden.

The New York *Times'* Washington special says: "Among those prominently named for the succession to the Chief Justiceship are ex-Secretary Chase, Secretary Stanton, Judge Advocate General Holt, and Solicitor Whiting. It is hardly probable, however, that any selection has yet been made by the President."

NEW YORK, Saturday, Oct 15.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: "Candidates for the Chief Justiceship multiply, but Secretary Stanton is now said to be the party most likely to receive the appointment. Wm M. Evarts, of New York, is named to-day in high circles as a promising candidate.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1864.

There is an increased activity in the money market to-day, influenced by the rise in gold and large transactions at the Board of Trade. The bankers, however, show no disposition to yield to any solicitations outside of the best legitimate customers. Stock, produce and grain gamblers can obtain nothing, and but very few of them try. Take the whole week together, and it has been one of remarkable financial quiet, the result of the reaction of the previous week.

Exchange remains firm, with no change in quotations—say ½ discount@par buying; ½ premium selling.

Gold has been on the rampage to-day. It touched 220 at 10:15, but then began to drop, and in three or four hours it was down to 213. The causes we named yesterday for the excitement in the gold market we believe are the true ones. How long they will be powerful to control it, we could not pretend to say, but we guess not long. The Government, with the aid of Gen. Grant and others, may put in a word or two, and change the whole face of things. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, 38 Clark street:

9:30 a. m.	217	2 p. m.	213
10 a. m.	219	2.30 p. m.	214⅛
10:15 a. m.	220	3 p. m.	214⅛
12 m.	219⅛	4 p. m.	215⅛
1 p. m.	217		

The market here opened at 217. At 11 o'clock 219@220 were bid by some of the more sanguine brokers, who paid dear for their news. At 1 p. m. under a panic, it declined 217, then 216, 215, 213, 210; but it closed steady at 213 bid. Silver opened at 200, advanced to 205, declined to 195, and closed at 200 bid. Government bonds are in demand, and 107 is offered for 5-20s coupons on; 101 coupons off.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.—The amount of duties collected at the Custom House, Boston, for the first nine months of 1863 and 1864, was as follows:

	1863.	1864.
January	$536,456.69	$687,036.51
February	414,259.11	684,431.48
March	548,447.30	893,988.55
April	469,802.73	1,097,966.50
May	554,277.98	600,269.74
June	490,558.53	408,938.14
July	456,658.41	461,784.34
August	610,035.96	765,941.27
September	795,328.53	531,935.50
Total	$4,860,065.84	$6,498,053.01

Increase in amount of duties in the first nine months of 1864 over nine months of 1863, $1,637,[illegible].

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash, Oct. 15, 1864, as received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 24 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st Board.	2d b'd.		1st Board.	2d b'd.
N. Y. C.	115½		Quicksilver	79¼	
C. & N. W.	44⅞		C. & T.	114½	
C. & N. W. (pfd)	[illegible]		Hudson River	[illegible]	
Erie (com)	[illegible]		Ill. Cen.	[illegible]	
Erie (pfd)	[illegible]		Chic&Alton,cert	[illegible]	
C. & P.	[illegible]		Ill. 6 ℔ cent war loan bonds	[illegible]	
M. S. (com)	[illegible]		U. S. 6 ℔ cent 5-20 coupons	[illegible]	
M. S. (gtd)	[illegible]		U. S. 6 ℔ cent bonds 1881	[illegible]	
P. F. W. & C.	[illegible]		U. S. 7-3-10 Treas'ry Notes	[illegible]	
M. C.	[illegible]		U. S. 1 yr. cert	[illegible]	
C. & A. (com)	[illegible]		American gold	[illegible]	
C. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]				
R. I.	[illegible]				
Ill. Cent. scrip	[illegible]				
B. & Q.	[illegible]				

Market—1st board weak. No 2d board Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	1,681	6,084
Wheat	30,710	51,900
Corn	25,418	32,800
Oats	52,130	161,150
Rye	4,000	15,735
Barley	4,900	
Grass Seed	13,588	370,420
Flax Seed	2,000	
Broom Corn	38,137	91,530
Cured Meats	13,710	1,894
Beef		27,850
Lard		34,000
Tallow	5,594	34,000
Butter	6,961	6,303
Hogs	7,077	5,884
Cattle	7,513	1,142
Hides		[illegible]
Wool		4,[illegible]
Lumber, m	2,079	[illegible]
Shingles	145,000	817,000
Lath pcs	265,000	306,000
Salt, brls	13,4[illegible]	2,195

There was a very large attendance on 'Change to-day—the Board of Trade rooms being densely packed—owing to the publication of the news that Gen. Hooker would be introduced to the Board. Rarely, if ever before, have we seen such a large and enthusiastic meeting, and the reception which the gallant soldier received must have been peculiarly gratifying to him. Although it was high 'Change when he was introduced, business was generally suspended, and all joined heartily in greeting him with repeated rounds of applause. His remarks in reply were characteristic of him, as a plain, blunt soldier. His phrases were not studied—they came straight from his heart, evincing an ardent love for the Union, and an undying hatred of secession, whether exhibited in the North among the Copperheads, or in the South among the legions of Jeff Davis. His speech will be found reported in our local columns.

The Flour market was 25c per brl higher, but less active—only about 1000 brls having changed hands, at $11.00 for choice white winter, and $8.50@8.75 for spring extras.

Wheat was more active, and 5@8c per bushel higher than yesterday; but there was but little confidence in prices, and no genuine strength in the market. Operators watched gold very closely, and the moment it showed any symptoms of weakness, down went wheat, even more rapidly than it advanced. About 285,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at $1.75 for No. 1 and No. 2 Red, $1.73@1.74 for No. 1 Spring, $1.67¼@1.72 for No. 2 Spring; and $1.55@1.58 for Rejected Spring—the market closing unsettled and weak at $1.67¼ for No. 2 Spring. Several times during the day the market for No. 2 Spring advanced to $1.72, and fell back to $1.68@1.69, and finally closed unsettled at even lower quotations.

Corn was in good demand, with but light offerings, and prices advanced 2c per bushel, with sales of about 17,000 bushels, at $1.37@1.38 for No. 1, $1.32@1.37 for No. 2, and $1.23@1.25 for Rejected—the market closing firm at outside quotations.

Oats were in good demand for shipment, but there was no change in prices—about 170,000 bushels having been sold at 64@64½c for No. 1 and 63½c for Rejected—closing firm at 64½c for No. 1, at which price the great bulk of the sales were at.

Rye was in active request and 5@8c higher, with sales of 19,000 bushels at $1.10@1.12 for No. 1, and $1.0[illegible] for No. 2—the market closing quiet at inside quotations.

Barley was in fair demand and 3@5c higher, with sales of 14,000 bushels at $1.61@1.65 for No. 2 in store, closing firm.

Highwines were firmer and more active—about 600 brls, in lots, having been sold at $1.65.

Timothy Seed was quiet but firm at $4.25@4.30.

Flax Seed was neglected and nominal at $3.25.

The Grocery market has been more active, and with the advance in gold, and the upward tendency of prices in our Eastern markets, on the leading staples, there has been a corresponding feeling here, and we note an advance on previous quotations of Rio Coffee, of 1½@2c ℔ ℔, and on Hard and all grades of Refined Sugar of ½@1c per ℔.

Hard Coal is in fair supply, with less activity in the market. With the reduced rates at which Anthracite Coals are selling in New York, prices are less firm, but with no quotable change on previous quotations.

Hides are still in almost nominal request, with a fair supply of Green and Green Salted. We quote Green Country dull at 8@8½c ℔ ℔, and Green Salted Hides at 8@8½c ℔ ℔.

Linseed Oil is in more active demand at the present reduced rates of the market. We quote Raw at $1.40@1.45 ℔ gal, and Boiled at $1.48@1.51 ℔ gal.

Carbon Oil is excited and in very active demand. In consequence of the advance in prices by refiners, the market rules firm at a further increase on previous quotations of 1c ℔ gal. We quote best White Oil at 78@81c ℔ gal.

Grain Freights were scarce and rates quiet, with light engagements at 12½c for corn to Oswego and 5½c for oats to Buffalo.

LATER.

In the afternoon gold dropped to 211, and wheat sympathized, No. 2 Spring falling as low as $1.62; but towards the close gold rallied 1@2 per cent, and wheat became proportionately firmer—No. 2 Spring closing at $1.66. There was no confidence, however, in prices, and holders evidently felt uneasy about risking their means in it till Monday. The intervention of Sunday, in such times as these, is too much for wheat operators. Coarse grains and Highwines were neglected.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

The week has been a very active one in Dry Goods, and the transactions have been large. Purchasers, as soon as they discovered that the market had taken an upward turn, came into market and purchased liberally, especially in cotton fabrics. To-day it has been quiet, and holders are not disposed to operate, but yield to the demand of customers for such articles as they want. Of course they do not want to sell on a rising market. Advices from New York to-day indicate an advance in many articles. One dispatch from that city received by private hands to-day says: "Domestic goods sold at auction to-day at 15 per cent advance over last sale on Monday. Dry Goods jobbers are busy, and look for better prices." Of course this condition of the market is somewhat influenced by the rise in gold, and the figures may take a different direction if gold should drop.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 15, 1864.

LUMBER—Received 1,079,000 feet; shipped 985,000 feet. With a moderate supply the market has been a shade more active. There is no disposition to higher rates, and sales are only made at previous reduced quotations.

SHINGLES—Received 145,000; shipped 817,000. Market moderately active and unchanged.

LATH—Received 265,000 pcs; shipped 306,000 pcs. Market in fair demand, and steady at previous quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Pilgrim, from Port Howard, Green Bay, sold by Gray & Co. 140,000 feet lumber, ½ strips, balance common mixed, $15.50; part cargo schr — from Canada, sold by Goodwright, 100,000 feet lumber, stock and common board, at $18.75; cargo schr Louisa Anne, from White Lake, sold by Cone & O'Brien, 70,000 feet common lumber, ½ strips, at $18.50; cargo schr Reindeer, from Muskegon, 85,000 feet fair common lumber, mixed at $18.50.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ℔ M	$50.00@55.00
Second Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
First Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear Dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

Export Trade of New York.

[From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser]

The export trade continues inactive. The shipments of produce and merchandise for the week ending Oct. 10, are nearly double the amount for the corresponding week of last year. The following statement shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Oct. 10, and since Jan. 1:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week	$4,444,791	$3,319,634	$5,4[illegible]
Prev. reported	159,516,220	135,156,850	166,903,[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	$163,962,701	$138,506,184	$172,411,[illegible]

The exports of domestic produce for the week include 15 brls pot ashes; 2,577 pounds beeswax; 31,01[illegible] brls wheat flour; 1,231 brls corn meal; 107,340 bu wheat; 300 bu oats; 5,398 bu corn; 1,651 bu peas; 455 pkgs candles; 47 bales cotton; 1,914 bales hay; 12 bales hops; 1[illegible]7 brls rosin; 112 brls spirits turpentine; 49 brls tar; 29 brls turpentine; 24 bbls pitch; 7,608 galls lard whale oil; 81,051 galls sperm oil; 384 galls linseed oil; 1,361 brls pork; 307 brls and 297 tcs beef; 755,082 pounds cut meats; 185,693 pounds butter; 1,784,376 pounds cheese; 530,038 pounds lard; 255 brs rice; 207,38[illegible] pounds tallow; 736,882 galls petroleum; 4,584 hhds and 2,171 pkgs crude tobacco; 351,417 pounds manufactured do.

Produce at Tidewater.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tidewater from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of October, in the years indicated:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Canal opened	May 1	May 1	April 30
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bacon, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Oct. 15, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks since September 3, 1864:

	Beeves.	Hogs.
Week ending Oct. 15	10,369	29,156
Week ending Oct. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs ℔ 100 lbs.
Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 213	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. and Mich. S., large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 213 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 234 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. cars of 234 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
cars of 213 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk 1[illegible] ℔ car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk 2[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change amount to 10,369 head. This is 4,471 head more than were received last week, and 5,251 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	10,369

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, coarse Oxen, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of Beef Cattle this evening, and the corresponding period of last year:

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good medium to prime do	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, coarse Oxen, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the preceding tables it will be seen that with a liberal supply of Beef Cattle during the past week there has been no change on previous quotations of prime to extra grades; that on medium, and common Cattle the market has advanced 25c per 100 lbs on the quotations of last week; whilst on good medium grades we note an advance of 50c per 100 lbs, as compared with Saturday's quotations.

From the above table of comparative prices it will be seen that beef Cattle are at present as compared with the corresponding prices of last year, 25@40 per cent higher.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15, 1864.

The healthy tone which characterised the closing market of last week, and the generally favorable advices to hand since, indicating an improved demand in our home and Eastern markets, would seem to have induced drovers to realize upon their stock without further delay. The result of which is that our receipts have considerably increased—there being an excess this week as compared with last of no less than 4,471 head.

The leading feature in the market during the week now closed, has been its uniform activity; connected with a degree of firmness and steadiness which at the present period of the year, with our Beef packing season just opening, is a usual accompaniment. These latter characteristics have been more apparent this week than in former seasons owing to the large and increasing demand for army cattle. At this time last year the supplies for this purpose were widely distributed, but now as the result of rebel lawlessness and plunder several important districts are as good as closed, so that this market is the chief source from which the armies of the Cumberland and Potomac are supplied. In anticipation of an active trade in the ensuing season, our Beef Packers have bought more liberally, and a larger number have commenced operations. We find that the entered purchasers, (from the sale books at the yards) by our city packers, during the past week, amount to 4,357 head of Beef Cattle, whilst for the corresponding week of last year, they were only 2,966 head.

There has been nothing worthy of note in the general quality of the receipts for the week. Shipping Cattle of good grade have been in almost nominal supply, the nearest approach having been a few droves of extra medium steers, which realized $6.35@[illegible] ℔ 100 lbs. The absence of the ordinary supply of prime and extra grades of stock is not to be deplored, considering the irregularity of the demand and the few buyers who are in the market for Eastern account. The present supply is mainly of low to good medium Cattle, for which there has been a constant and active demand, the result of which is that, of the large supply brought into the market during the week but an insignificant number remain over this evening unsold.

The market opened this morning with better than 2,[illegible] head of Beef Cattle on sale. A passing glance through the yards was quite sufficient to convey the information that a large proportion of the stock on hand consisted of droves that had been waiting over day after day during the week, either because they were not up to the mark, or else that a wide distance existed between the rates their owners had made up their minds to receive and those that buyers were willing to pay. Whatever differences, however, may have existed seem to have been pretty well disposed of, as but few of them remain in the hands of those who were the fortunate, or rather the unfortunate owners this morning.

The market has been more active to-day than yesterday, and the previous advanced rates were fully sustained. The entered sales amount to 2,709 head at $3.25@6.60, but chiefly at $4@5 ℔ 100 lbs.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
G. Adams	Knight & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Morris, W. & R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Shea	Enwright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leonard	Green	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	Mccraw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	Hubbard & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Basson	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thompson	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis	Cregin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arnold	Flanagan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Shea	Holton & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicks	Keller	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thompson	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Shea	McGraw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Wilkins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jaxton	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	Wall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dantz	Zeb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	O'Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sims	Gregory	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Hughes & F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Burnside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Shea	Enwright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Frye & Co.	M. Kirchway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Enwright	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Kelly & Phillips	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hess	Haskins	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strahorn	Kelly & Phillips	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	M. Kirchway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	O'Reilly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enwright	E. Webb	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
M. Kirchway	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Taylor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Slocum	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Gregory	Gifford & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conner	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smith & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hicks	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobey	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Roberts	Ribling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Conley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Gifford & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Ribling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Kelly & Phillips	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bradshaw	Burnside	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobey	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cooley & Co.	Orr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards of the city during the week ending to-day according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 29,156 head. This is 24,146 head more than were received last week, and 4,164 head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows:

	Receipts.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	29,156

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Hogs	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of Hogs this evening, and for the corresponding period of last year:

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the preceding tables it will be seen that with a very considerable increase on the supply of the previous week, extra grades of Hogs have declined 25c per 100 lbs and prime to common grades 50c per 100 lbs on the closing quotations of the market on last Saturday evening.

As compared with the corresponding period of last year, our present prices are more than double those then paid on Medium to Extra grades, and on Common Hogs they are three times as much as were then given.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.—Whatever complaints might have been alleged in regard to the insignificancy of the supply of Hogs last week, have been thoroughly removed by the liberal receipts to hand during the week ending to-day. They have been nearly six times larger this week than they were last week, although considering the season of the year, they have not been greater than might have been anticipated, especially considering the buoyancy, and extreme firmness which characterised the market last week.

So large and sudden an increase on our previous supply was accompanied with the usual effort on the part of shippers to break the market; and although the effort was well sustained, and further aided by some whose interests should only be to give a clear and impartial judgment, yet it very signally failed—the result of which is seen in the fact that instead of the yards being this evening full of stock unsold, as was predicted, there is very little left over; and instead of a fearful decline in prices, as was predicted, the decline has been trifling, and such as will probably be recovered by the opening of Monday's market.

There has been one feature of special importance to stockholders, very prominent in the transaction of the market throughout the week, namely the comparatively firm tone which has characterized the demand and prices of really choice Hogs. For these there has been little if any fluctuation in values. The receipts have been but commensurate with the demand. It should, however, be borne in mind that when we speak of choice hogs, we do not include the mixed, coarse and badly fed droves, which are being sent into the market in large numbers every day, for extra qualities. Upon these prices have fluctuated and fallen, and with an irregular demand may still decrease, to an extent that can not be anticipated.

The market opened this morning with nearly 12,000 hogs in the various yards, including the receipts of to-day. There has been a greater degree of activity than during any of the previous days of the week, and although there was no established advance on yesterday's quotations, prices ruled firmer, especially for choice, smooth, well-fed hogs.

The entered sales at all the yards amount to 9,482 head, at $8.[illegible]@11.50, chiefly at $9.50@10.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Wallwork & M.	Farnsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hess	Reed & Sherwin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evans	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	Singer & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Askew	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Allerton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	Nottingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moody	S. Hunsley	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metz	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dana	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallwork & M.	W. M. Tilden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCord	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. F. Brown	Phillips	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	McNichols	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Culbertson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Hayless	J C Darnell	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hall	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Gridley	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frye & Co.	Culbertson & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strahorn & Co.	Singer & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J Gridley	Farnsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strahorn & Co.	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J C Darnell	J Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Adams	M. Tabor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Cragin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Cragin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	M. Tabor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carter	Tabor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strickland	Cragin & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strader	Singer & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Reedhouse	Reed & Sherwin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Smart	Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	A. E. Kent & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cole	True	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sherman & Co.	Priest & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bates	J. Kelly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reedhouse	Windsor & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in store, ℔ bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

FREIGHTS—Grain Freights scarce and rates dull and unchanged. The engagements to-day were: To OSWEGO—Schr [illegible] with corn at 12½c. To BUFFALO—Standard vessel with oats at 5½c.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	$1.50
Flour to New York, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
do rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
do rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received today, 1,681 brls; shipped 6,084 brls. Market advanced 25c, but not very active. Sales to-day were: WINTER WHEAT EXTRAS—15 brls "Nashville City" on p. t.; 100 brls Choice Southern Illinois white winter at $11.00. SPRING EXTRAS—[illegible] at $8.75 [illegible] brls good spring extras at $8.50.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 30,710 bu; shipped, 51,900 bu. Market advanced 5 to 8c ℔ bushel, but irregular and not very strong at the close. Sales to-day were: WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible]. SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] bu No. 1 Spring at $1.74; [illegible] bu No. 2 Spring at $1.67¼@1.72; [illegible] bu Rejected Spring at $1.55@1.58—the market closing unsettled at $1.67¼ for No. 2 Spring.

CORN—Received to-day, 25,418 bu; shipped 32,800 bu. Market firm and 2c ℔ bushel higher. Sales were—CORN IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 1 Corn at $1.37@1.38; [illegible] bu No 2 Corn at $1.32@1.37; [illegible] bu Rejected Corn at $1.23@1.25—market closing firm at outside quotations.

OATS—Received to-day, 52,130 bu; shipped, 161,150 bu. Market firm and steady. Sales were—OATS IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 1 Oats at 64@64½c; [illegible] bu Rejected at 63½c—market closing steady at outside quotations.

RYE—Received to-day, 4,000 bu; shipped, 15,735 bu. Market quiet but higher. Sales to-day were:—RYE IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 1 Rye at $1.10@1.12; [illegible] bu No 2 at $1.0[illegible]—market closing quiet at $1.10 for No 1.

BARLEY—Received to-day 4,900 bu; shipped [illegible]. Market advanced 3@5c per bushel. Sales—BARLEY IN STORE—[illegible] bu No 2 at $1.61@1.65; [illegible].

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $3.82@3.90 ℔ gallon.

BUTTER—Received, 6,961 ℔s; shipped, 6,303 ℔s. Market still very quiet. Sales to-day—[illegible] firkins good dairy at [illegible].

BEANS—Quiet and nominal at $1.60@1.90 ℔ bu.

BROOM CORN—Received, [illegible] ℔s. Market steady; [illegible] medium at $145.00.

BAGGING—Market rather quiet and a good supply. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

Stark A	[illegible]
Monitor A	[illegible]
Hampden A, seamless	[illegible]
Waverly A, seamless	[illegible]
Lewiston, seamless	[illegible]
Western Prairie	[illegible]
Lonsdale A	[illegible]
Manchester A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Corn Exchange A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Eagle A	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Garden City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Burlaps, four bu	[illegible]
Gunnies, five bu	[illegible]
four bu	[illegible]
two bu	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ⅛ brls cotton	[illegible]
¼ brls linen	[illegible]
½ brls cotton	[illegible]
paper	[illegible]
Wool sacks	[illegible]

CIDER—In fair supply, with a moderate demand. Market steady at $8.00@[illegible] per brl, and $3.75@4.25 per half brl.

CHEESE—Receipts continue good, and adequate to the present limited demand. The market rules firm at present quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western States	[illegible]

COFFEE—Rio has further advanced 1½@2c ℔ ℔ on previous rates. The upward movement in gold has considerably stimulated our Eastern Grocery market, and prices generally are much firmer. The market here to-day has been more active, and wholesale dealers in anticipation of higher rates, are only selling at outside figures. We quote:

Java, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Java, O. G. in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

NEW YORK, (Shipping List, Oct 12.)—There is an occasional inquiry for export, and as the trade buy a little more readily, though only for the supply of their immediate wants, the market has become much steadier for a few days past, and for some descriptions of Brazil our revised quotations show an improvement of [illegible] ℔ ℔, the tendency of prices at the close being upward with the advance in gold. The sales were 4,908 bags Rio per Imperador, &c., and 1,[illegible] per Ida, the latter in Philadelphia for New York, all in bond, for export, on terms not made public; 1,600 do in lots, [illegible]; new hold higher; 154 Laguayra, part Sc, 4 mo.; 15 St Domingo, [illegible]; [illegible] mats Java and 77 [illegible] ported in our last in Boston, for export hence, was 46 [illegible] at [illegible] cash, in bond, delivered there. The stock of Rio at the ports, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, is 100,000 bags in New York, 8,40[illegible] in Baltimore, 2,0[illegible] in Philadelphia, and 30,000 in Baltimore.

COAL—Market moderately active and in fair supply. Previous quotations unchanged. We quote:

Lehigh, Broken	[illegible]
do Ormsby	[illegible]
CLEVELAND—Briar Hill	[illegible]
do Mineral Ridge	[illegible]
do Willow Bank	[illegible]
Blossburg	[illegible]
Lump Lehigh	[illegible]
Lackawanna, prepared	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Pittston	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]

EGGS—In moderate supply and fair demand, at [illegible].

FISH—LAKE FISH in fair supply. The market continues quiet and unchanged. MACKEREL in good supply with a fair demand. Prices not so firm but with no quotable change. CODFISH in fair demand at previous rates. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, hf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 2, hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1, hf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 2, hf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, hf brl, old	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, hf brl, old	[illegible]
Mackerel, large family, hf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, family kits, new	[illegible]
Codfish, George's, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1 Pickled, round, per brl	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1 Pickled, per hf brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, split, per brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Scaled, No. 1, per box	[illegible]
Herrings, Dried, No. 1	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, per hf brl, No. 1	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, per hf brl, No. 2	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, Kits	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, hf brls	[illegible]
Halibut, per lb	[illegible]
Oysters, Cove, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Oysters, Cove	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Lobsters, ℔ doz	[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES—In good supply. The market is well sustained and steady at previous quotations. GRAPES in limited supply, with a good demand. Prices unchanged. LEMONS in fair supply. Market quiet at present quotations. CRANBERRIES—Market overstocked. Prices dull at $5.00 ℔ bu in round lots. We quote:

Green Apples, ℔ brl, at wholesale	[illegible]
Green Apples, ℔ brl, at retail, eating	[illegible]
Green Apples, ℔ brl, at retail, cooking	[illegible]
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Pears, ℔ brl	[illegible]
Peaches, ℔ basket	[illegible]
Cranberries, ℔ brl	[illegible]
Lemons, ℔ box	[illegible]
Lemons, Sicily, ℔ box	[illegible]
Chestnuts, ℔ bu	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—The market is generally quiet with no change in previous quotations. We quote:

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins, Layers ℔ box	[illegible]
Raisins, ½ box	[illegible]
Raisins, ¼ box	[illegible]
Figs—Smyrna, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Almonds, s.s., ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Almonds, h.s.	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish	[illegible]
Dates	[illegible]
Zante Currants	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Apples, new, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Apples, old, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Peaches, halves	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]

GAME—PRAIRIE CHICKENS—In small supply with a moderate demand at present quotations. DUCKS—In fair receipt and good demand. We quote:

Prairie Chickens, per doz	[illegible]
Quails, per doz	[illegible]
Mallards per doz	[illegible]
Mixed Ducks, per doz	[illegible]
Snipe, per doz	[illegible]

HIDES—Received, —; shipped, 508 ℔s. Market quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Green Country	[illegible]
Green salted	[illegible]
Green salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry green salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, green salted, trimmed	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Market more active and unchanged. Sales to-day—600 brls in lots at $1.65.

LEATHER—With a limited supply the market continues quiet at previous quotations. The upward movement in Gold has given additional firmness to Foreign Stocks, but with no quotable change in the market. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Slaughter, sole	[illegible]
Line, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	Orinoco, sole	[illegible]
Kip, heavy	[illegible]	Orinoco, good damaged	[illegible]
Calf, ℔ ℔	[illegible]		
Upper, ℔ ft	[illegible]		
Collar, ℔ ft	[illegible]		

OAK.

Slaughter, sole	[illegible]	French Calf, 31	[illegible]
Harness, ℔ ℔	[illegible]	French Calf, 36	[illegible]
Upper	[illegible]	French Calf Lemoines	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 medium	[illegible]	French Calf Lemoines, per dozen	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1 heavy	[illegible]	Linings ℔ doz	[illegible]
Calf, extra	[illegible]		
Calf, choice	[illegible]		
French Calf, 27	[illegible]		

NEW YORK—Shipping List, Oct. 12.—There is little more inquiry for Hemlock Sole, and prices are steady. The receipts are only moderate. We quote Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Light Weights [illegible]; Middle and Heavy do [illegible]; California Light [illegible]; Middle and Heavy do [illegible]; Orinoco, &c. Light [illegible]; Middle and Heavy do [illegible]; Slaughter Upper in Rough [illegible]. Oak Sole is in fair demand at previous rates. In French and American Calf skins there is nothing doing.

NAVAL STORES—Market in good supply and steady demand. Prices firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Am. Hemp Rope	[illegible]
Yankee Pitch	[illegible]	Lath Yarn	[illegible]
Rosin ℔ brl	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	Manilla Bay Rope	[illegible]
Flax Packing	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]
Hemp Packing	[illegible]	Sash Cord	[illegible]
Am. Hemp Rope	[illegible]	Oakum	[illegible]
Am. Hemp	[illegible]		

ONIONS—Market in good supply, with a moderate demand at previous quotations. We quote:

Onions, ℔ bu, on track	[illegible]
Onions, delivered, ℔ bu	[illegible]
Onions, from store, ℔ bu	[illegible]

OILS—Linseed Oil in better supply, with a moderate demand at previous quotations. Other descriptions in moderate request and unchanged. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Boiled Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Olive Oil, bulk	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure lard	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Neats-foot Oil	[illegible]
Tanners Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—The recent upward movement in prices at Cleaveland and Pittsburg have given considerable life to this market. The demand is very active, and sales are only effected at full prices. A large quantity of Oil is still held at high rates. We note a further advance on yesterday's quotations of 1c ℔ gal. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test, by car load, 78c ℔ brl. [illegible]

POTATOES—In good supply, with a limited demand. The market is less firm at present quotations, but with no quotable change. We quote:

Prime to choice ℔ bu, in store	[illegible]
Common ℔ bu, on track	[illegible]
Common ℔ bu, from store	[illegible]
Fair to choice, ℔ bu	[illegible]
Sweet potatoes	[illegible]

POULTRY—In light supply and moderately active at previous quotations. We quote:

Chickens, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Turkeys, live, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Turkeys, dressed ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Geese, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Pigeons, ℔ doz	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Market generally neglected. Sales to-day—100 Beef Tongues at the cask, in brls.

SEEDS—TIMOTHY—In fair request and firm. Sales to-day—[illegible] bags prime at $4.25@4.30. FLAX—Quiet. Sales—[illegible] bags prime at $3.25.

SALT—Received, 13,4[illegible] brls; shipped, 2,195 brls. Market quiet and steady. We quote:

Fine Salt	[illegible]
Coarse Salt	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
Dairy, without bags	[illegible]
Ground Alum, ℔ sack	[illegible]

SUGAR—The increased activity and firmness in the Eastern markets, consequent upon the upward movement in gold, has produced a corresponding feeling here. We note an advance on previous rates of an advance of ½@1c per lb on Hard and all grades of refined sugar. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Crushed A	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—The market continues quiet, but, in sympathy with the upward tendency of the Grocery market, prices rule firm at previous quotations. We quote:

N. Y. syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
Philadelphia Bee Hive	[illegible]

TEA—The market is more active and firmer, but with no quotable change. We quote:

Young Hyson, superior to common, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
do superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to extra fine	[illegible]
do do finest to choice	[illegible]
Oolong, fair to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Souchong	[illegible]

TALLOW—Received [illegible] ℔s. Market quiet with a limited supply. Prices firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Prime City Packers	[illegible]
Country Tallow	[illegible]

TOBACCO—Market is in fair supply, with a moderately active demand. Prices firm at present quotations. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—

Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

SMOKING TOBACCO—

Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

PLUG TOBACCO—

Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half-bright	[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium Black	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

VINEGAR—In fair demand. Market unchanged. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar, ℔ gal	[illegible]
Pure Malt Vinegar, ℔ gal	[illegible]
Common Malt Vinegar, ℔ gal	[illegible]

WOOL—Shipped, 4,[illegible] ℔s. In consequence of the advance in gold, there has been a firmer feeling in the market, with a more active demand. Holders are still holding stocks in anticipation of higher rates. We quote medium to choice Fleece Wool [illegible].

WOOD—In fair supply, and firm at previous rates. We quote:

Beech & cord, in the yard	[illegible]
Maple, ℔ cord	[illegible]
Hickory, ℔ cord	[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Cadwick, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Prairie State, Williams, [illegible].
Prop Octorara, Thompkins, Buffalo, [illegible].
Barque Sonora, Collins, Menomonee, [illegible].
Barque E B Merman, Downing, Cedar River, [illegible].
Brig Empire State, Mackle, Bay City, [illegible].
Brig Lowell, Ransom, Menomonee, [illegible].
Schr Delos DeWolf, Jones, Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Anna Maria, Kannon, Erie, [illegible].
Schr Mary Stephens, Johnson, Oswego, [illegible].
Schr A B Moore, Moffat, Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr H Hager, Bundy, New Buffalo, [illegible].
Schr Oswego, McKee, St. Clair, [illegible].
Schr Abigail, Johnson, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr [illegible] Baker, Cameron, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Advance, Palmer, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centreville, [illegible].
Schr Petrel, McKinnon, Kalamazoo, [illegible].
Schr [illegible], Union City, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Vermont, McVea, Cedar River, [illegible].
Schr W J Preston, Sweet, Oswego, [illegible].
Schr Walrus, Bartlett, Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Bermuda, McDonald, Bay City, [illegible].
Schr Racine, Cole, Grand Haven, [illegible].
Schr Anna Thorine, Johnson, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Union, Walsh, St Joseph, [illegible].
Schr Helen Kent, Cameron, Muskegon, [illegible].
Schr Ellen, Cross, White Lake, [illegible].
Schr Woolnor, Blackwelder, Waukesha, [illegible].
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Taylor, Kingston, [illegible].
Schr J L Shaw, Hansen, St Joseph, [illegible].
Scow Buttonie, Peterson, Centreville, [illegible].
Scow L B Fortier, McKenzie, Muskegon, [illegible].
Scow G Ellen, Peterson, White Lake, [illegible].
Scow J C Pendleton, Johnson, White Lake, [illegible].

CLEARED.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop Prairie State, Williams, Ogdensburg, [illegible] corn and sundries.
Prop Oneida, Gebhard, Buffalo, [illegible].
Prop J Barber, Hopkins, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop G J Truesdell, Wilson, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Merchant, Briggs, Buffalo, [illegible].
Barque Hans Crocker, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, [illegible].
Barque Maitland, McKenzie, Collingwood, [illegible].
Schr Alpha, Simpson, Port Hope, [illegible].
Schr Monticello, Murdock, Oswego, [illegible].
Schr Dane, Chapman, Oswego, [illegible].

WHO MINDS A COLD! It seems a small affair, and is consequently usually neglected. [illegible] frequently a neglected cold ends in Consumption! Why not take a cold in time, and by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, cure it. A few doses [illegible] for all Coughs and Colds, avoid these dreadful natives.

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS

Is an inflammation of the bronchi or passages which convey air to the lungs. In its earlier stages it is commonly called a cold, or a cough. [illegible]

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford immediate relief by removing the difficulty of breathing and [illegible]

Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere, [illegible] FULLER, FINCH & FULLER; BURNHAM & SMITH; [illegible] and SMITH & DWYER.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS, LIVER complaint, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, &c., speedily removed by the use of Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. The test of thirty years' use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of [illegible] by Druggists everywhere.

READ AND REFLECT. It has been from time immemorial the object of philanthropists to find some remedy for [illegible] life, and scientific skill has for ages explored every avenue in order to discover the hidden secret. It has been, however, reserved for modern science to [illegible] before the world the great destroyer of [illegible]

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS are concentrated all those virtues which tend to promote healthy and vigorous life. Unlike the preparations of Bitters, they are NOT AN ALCOHOLIC MIXTURE, but

A PURE TONIC, Composed entirely of Vegetable Substances. THEY ARE A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, AND WEAKENED AND DEBILITATED FRAMES BECOME RENEWED WITH ALL THE VIGOR OF HEALTH, BY A FREE USE OF THEM.

☞ Remember, that this Bitters is not a liquor mixture, a bar-room drink, or a substitute for [illegible] and cannot insidiously introduce the vice of drunkenness into your families.

Do you want something to Strengthen You?
Do you want a Good Appetite?
Do you want to Build up your Constitution?
Do you want to Feel Well?
Do you want to get rid of Nervousness?
Do you want Energy?
Do you want to Sleep Well?
Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of Spirits.

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE. [illegible]

FROM THE HON. JACOB BROOM. [illegible]

The following well known reverend gentlemen [illegible] Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of [illegible]; Rev. J. S. Herman, [illegible]; Rev. E. D. Fendall, [illegible]; Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Church, Philadelphia; Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus and Milesburg, Pa.; Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia; Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Pa.; Rev. [illegible]; Rev. Lawrence W. Deke, [illegible]. We could add many others to this list, but [illegible].

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY, 631 Arch Street, PHILADELPHIA.

JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,) PROPRIETORS.

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicines [illegible] LORD & SMITH, [illegible] Lake street.

Special Notices.

Unrivaled FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS "MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE," which has been before the public for nearly "A QUARTER OF A CENTURY," and is universally approved. "THIS HAIR DYE" is manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it "IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR" to anything in the shape of "A DYE," ever before the public. Being complete in "ONE BOTTLE," no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies its application. In using this Dye you avoid that appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are at once readily recognized, such as an inferior article has been "DUSTY, DIRTY." "PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE." Each bottle contains double the dye in those usually sold for one dollar. Sold by all Druggists. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, New York. Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only HARMLESS, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

In the Year 1845 A. I. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction. The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1. The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree. The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever. The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, New York. Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50c.

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles. The Australian Specific for Piles is now well known as the most successful remedy for the above complaint in use. It has no equal in practice. A case where it has failed from scarcely exist that it will not permanently cure. In England it is the standard remedy. Formula sent. Application external. Try it. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, General Wholesale Western Agents.

Dr. Bigelow, Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., a half block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and diseases of a private and delicate nature, in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, where ladies and gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays 10 A. M. to 12 M. Consultation free. Correspondence confidential. Address Post Office Box 186. Enclose two stamps and get his Guide to Health. From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to guarantee, and will warrant, perfect cures in all Chronic Diseases in their most severe and complicated stages, in a very short time, without the use of Mercury. Young men suffering from the effects of abuse are invited to call. A perfect cure warranted. Female Irregularities attendant on Puberty, Menstruation, or persons having any obstructions to marriage, should call at once and be cured. Best of city references as to ability and success.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. It treats on, and shows how the errors of early life, and improper indulgence may cause [illegible] and how the [illegible] may be subverted, with a sure method of [illegible]. Sold by Dr. R. A. BARROW, 194 Bleecker street, New York. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere. To be had also of R. MCNALLY, 81 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.; also of BEMAN & COLBURN, corner Main and Washington streets, Peoria, Ill.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS. Office Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, Ill., October 13th, 1864. Sealed Proposals, (in duplicate,) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 22d instant, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Chicago, as follows: 3,000 barrels of First quality Flour, of the brands known as "Double Extra Spring Wheat," or "Choice Extra Spring Wheat Flour." The brands and place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in Round or Flat Hoop barrels. The barrels to be full head lined. Samples to accompany each proposal. Two guarantors, with a copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, and if approved, payment will be made in such funds as may be furnished the undersigned. Contractors will be required to deliver the flour free of drayage at the Government Warehouse, or such place in Chicago as may be designated by the undersigned. Contractors will also be required to hold their goods without expense to the Government until required for delivery or shipment. Bidders will be required to be present at the opening of the bids. Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States. Any or all bids may be rejected. Proposals must be in duplicate, inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores." GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO ILLINOIS. PROPOSALS FOR WOOD.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day for supplying Wood for the use of all Troops, Camps, Hospitals, and Offices in the city of Chicago, Illinois, or the immediate vicinity, for the period of six months from the 1st day of November, 1864. [illegible] cords of good, sound, merchantable Hickory, Beech, or Maple wood, [illegible] Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 18, 1864. PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, [illegible] for supplying Forage and Straw for the use of all Troops, Camps, Hospitals and Public Stables [illegible] for the period of six months from the [illegible] November, 1864. [illegible] J. A. POTTER, Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. A. OATS AND HAY.—PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 11, 1864. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 18th DAY of OCTOBER, 1864, for [illegible] bushels of good merchantable Oats, to weigh 32 pounds to the bushel, in good strong sacks, and [illegible] tons good Timothy Hay, [illegible] to be delivered at Pittsburg, Pa. [illegible] Oats and tons of Hay. [illegible] Colonel and Depot Quartermaster, Pittsburg, Pa., marked "Proposals for Oats and Hay." [illegible] The ability of the bidder to fill the contract should be guaranteed by two responsible persons, [illegible] Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., October 13, 1864. PROPOSALS FOR "ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL."—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, [illegible] for supplying Anthracite and Bituminous Coal [illegible] J. A. POTTER, Colonel and Depot Q. M. U. S. A.

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS. [illegible] Spaulding's patent [illegible] for circular saws [illegible]

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, and other printed or written paper, and WASTE [illegible] JOHN L. PETTIBONE, [illegible] street.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Unrivaled

FOR CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY IS "MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE," which has been before the public for nearly "A QUARTER OF A CENTURY," and is universally approved. "THIS HAIR DYE" manufactured by a peculiar process which renders it "IMMEASURABLY SUPERIOR" to anything in the shape of "A DYE" ever before the public. Being complete in "ONE BOTTLE," no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application. In using this Dye, you avoid that "DIRTY, DIRTY" appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used. "PRICE, FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE," which contains double the dye in those usually sold for one dollar. Sold by all Druggists. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold st., New York. Also, Manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect — changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory 81 Barclay street, New York. Batchelor's New Toilet Cream for Dressing the Hair.

In the Year 1845

Mr. Mathews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction. The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only Fifty Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of Dye in those usually sold for $1. The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree. The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever. The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out—one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, 12 Gold street, New York. Also manufacturer of MATHEWS' ARNICA HAIR GLOSS, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price 50 cents.

Piles—(Hemorrhoids)—Piles.

The Australian Specific for Piles is now well known as the most successful remedy for the above complaint ever used. It has no equal in practice. A case of Piles in any form can scarcely exist that it will not permanently cure. Is applied externally. Try it. Lord & Smith, 23 Lake street, Chicago, General Wholesale Western Agents.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and diseases of a private and delicate nature, in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, where ladies and gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays 10 to 12 M. Communications confidential. Consultation free. [illegible] Box 155. Enclose two stamps and get his Guide to Health. From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will warrant, perfect cures on all Private Diseases in their short period, without the use of mercury. Young men suffering from self abuse are invited to call. A perfect cure warranted. Females in [illegible] of [illegible] should call at [illegible]. Best of city references as to ability and success.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. It treats on, and shows how, the evil consequences from early abuse and unhappy connections may be corrected, with a sure method of restoring the weakened and injured system. [illegible] Price 25 cents. [illegible]

Proposals.

PROPOSALS. Office Commissary of Subsistence, Chicago, Ill., October 15th, 1864. Sealed Proposals, (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, [illegible] for supplying for the use of the United States Army, Subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Chicago as follows: [illegible] barrels of first quality Flour of the brands known as "Double Extra Spring Wheat," or "Choice Extra Spring Wheat Flour." [illegible] The place of manufacture to be stated in the bids, and whether in Round or Flat Hoop barrels. [illegible] The barrels to be full head lined. Samples, in neat boxes, to accompany each bid. A copy of this advertisement must be attached to each bid. The Flour will be inspected at the date of delivery, to compare with the samples. The above must be delivered free of drayage [illegible]. Contractors will be required to hold their goods without expense to the Government until required for delivery. [illegible] Payment to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States. [illegible] GEO. W. CAMPBELL, Captain and C. S.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Proposals for Wood. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October, at 12 o'clock, noon of that day for supplying and delivering [illegible] cords of good merchantable Wood [illegible] in the city of Chicago, Illinois, [illegible] for the period of six months from the 1st day of November, 1864. [illegible] All bids to be in duplicate and accompanied by a guarantee [illegible] J. A. POTTER, Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 16, 1864. Proposals for Forage and Straw. [illegible] J. A. POTTER, Col. and Depot Quartermaster.

DEPUTY Q. M. GENERAL'S OFFICE, U. S. A. Oats and Hay. — Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 11, 1864. [illegible] Col. and D. Q. M. General.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., October 12, 1864. Proposals for "Anthracite and Bituminous Coal." [illegible] J. A. POTTER, Colonel and Depot Q. M., U. S. A.

[illegible] LUMBER MANUFACTURE [illegible]

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Capital, ... $200,000.

No. 50 Lasalle Street.

U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR

7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO,

South West corner Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, PAID IN, ... $500,000.

E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest. L. B. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

29 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.

Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.

J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of

BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,

For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business. Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 205 South Water street, (up stairs.) G. R. BRAINERD, G. A. IVES, D. G. BROWN.

Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

Clothing.

139 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,

Successors to

MARTIN & BROS.,

(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING.

Pig Iron.

PIG IRON.

500 tons No. 1 Lake Superior Charcoal.
100 tons No. 2 Lake Superior Charcoal.
300 tons No. 1 Franklin.
150 tons No. 2 Franklin.
100 tons No. 2 Tuber.
500 tons No. 1 Massillon.
100 tons No. 2 Massillon.
500 tons No. 1 Scotch.
2,500 tons Lump Lehigh Coal, selected for foundry use.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.

A. B. MEEKER, foot North Market street.

Notice of Dividends.

BRIGGS' GOLD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.

New York, October 5, 1864.

A dividend of one per cent for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the Company, 31 John street, New York, on and after October 15th, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

New York, October 5, 1864.

The trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a dividend of three per cent out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 31 John street, New York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

Insurance.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Montague St., near Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 128 Broadway, N. Y.

Western Agency, 87 Washington St., Chicago.

CASH CAPITAL. . . . . $125,000.

The Directors of this sound and reliable Institution are composed of the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn and New York. Extra inducements are offered to those seeking Life Insurance by this Company. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President. RICHARD H. HOLLINS, Secretary. WM. J. MOLLYNEAUX, General Agent, 87 Washington street, Chicago. Drs. J. A. & H. S. HAHN, Medical Examiners. Special agents appointed in the principal towns. Application should be made to the General Agent, with reference, in Chicago.

Spanish Clairvoyant.

MAD'E ARABELLA HUNTER, THE GREAT SPANISH CLAIRVOYANT

And PLANET READER AND DOCTRESS. This gifted young lady, on her way South, will stop in this city for a short time only, at the

PRESCOTT HOUSE,

Corner of Van Buren and Clark streets. Room 6. This gifted young lady has a great faculty of telling everybody the past and the future. She never fails. If there is anything lost or stolen, to tell the person where it can be found. She will also describe to ladies and gentlemen their future partner's likeness, and by the aid of a glass exhibit their likeness, &c. Cures all female complaints. She can give the best of references from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. She speaks French, German and English. Office hours from 9 to 12, 1 to 6 and 7 to 9.

Marshal's Sale.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE—IN ADMIRALTY. By virtue of Writ of Sale issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, in Admiralty, [illegible] days of October, A. D. 1864, will be sold at Public Sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said district, [illegible] at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to-wit:—About [illegible] bales of Cotton, and a lot of Coffee and Whisky, the same having been ordered by the Court to be sold for the benefit of whom it may concern. D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal. Springfield, Ill., Oct. 10th, 1864.

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL! CHICAGO, Sept. 30, 1864. The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, can now supply families, brewers, bakers and manufacturers, with Lump, Large Egg, Small Egg, Range and Chestnut Coal. By the single ton or cargo, at LOWEST MARKET PRICES. Also, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois Coals. Offices, 191 South Market street, 113 East Madison street, and South Clark street north of the C. B. & Q. Railroad Crossing. Post Office Box 6757. ROBERT LAW.

COAL! COAL! COAL! A superior article of Illinois Coal for sale, by the CAR LOAD. Parties desiring to economize in fuel will do well to apply to RUFF & BROOKES, 75 South Clark street, (up stairs.)

Premium Certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PREMIUM CERTIFICATES. "FORM [illegible]" The Provost Marshal General directs that all claims for premiums for presenting recruits, must be presented to Lieut. Col. L. Montgomery, 17th U. S. Infantry, [illegible] before October 31st, 1864, and that no such premiums presented after that date will be paid. All parties concerned will take notice and govern themselves accordingly. JAMES OAKES, Lt. Col. 4th Cav. U. S. A., Supt. Vol. Rec. Service, Ill.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. [illegible] NEW YORK THROUGH LINE. [illegible]

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Sept. 21, 1864. An Army Medical Board, to consist of [illegible] will assemble at Cincinnati, Ohio, on [illegible] of October next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of such Assistant Surgeons for promotion as may be brought before it. Applicants must be between twenty-one and thirty years of age, and physically sound. [illegible] There are now five vacancies on the Medical Staff. JOS. K. BARNES, Surgeon General, U. S. A.

GREGG & HUGHES, Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 11 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] Late of Peoria.

SAWYER BROS., 29 Lake street, Chicago. HIDE DEALERS, Also, manufacturers of Sole Leather. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

LIST OF LETTERS.

"LETTERS REMAINING UNCLAIMED in the Post Office at Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 15th day of October, 1864. [illegible] To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for 'ADVERTISED LETTERS,' give the date of the list, and pay one cent for advertising. If not called for within ONE MONTH, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. [illegible]

LADIES' LIST.

[illegible]

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[illegible]

Initials

[illegible]

J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Maj. Gen. Logan and Col. Haynie make a Raid upon Nashville and Carry the Place.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, WASHINGTON COUNTY, ILL.

This place is nestled in the woods, some twelve miles from Richview, and approachable only through the medium of the old-fashioned stage coach, or upon horseback. It is celebrated for its excellent flouring mills, where the "Eagle" brand of flour is manufactured. An event in the history of the place occurred to-day, when Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. Haynie and Cols. Hicks and Denio made a raid upon it, for the purpose of explaining to the goodly residents, and such of the residents of the surrounding country as thought best to come in to hear, the doctrines of the Union cause, and unraveling the sophistries of the rebel-made, peace-and-war platform of the Little Mackeralites. And I need hardly say that the raid was an unequivocal success.

General Logan never addresses a crowd that he does not carry the sympathies of his hearers with him. I really believe were he allowed five minutes to speak to a mob, each member of which was willing to take his life, thirsting for his heart's blood, that in that space of time he would win them over to his side and convince them that he was not worthy that kind of martyrdom. This is true, to a certain extent at least, in Southern Illinois, where still—let them deny it if they can—he is the pet of the Democracy, and the leader of the Union party. His advocacy of the claims of Lincoln and Johnson has not lost him that place, nor should it, for he is consistent—it is only the Copperheads who show their inconsistency by following the lead of the McClellanites, leading, as they surely do, to disunion and the eternal ruin of the country.

Preparations had been made here for accommodating with seats, about one thousand people to hear Logan's speech, but he spoke to nearly, if not quite, two thousand. As a result, about one half the audience had to stand upon their feet, which was done without a murmur.

At about noon the people from Sparta, headed by a band of music, cavalry, and those in wagons, commenced coming in. They carried banners and wore badges and scarfs, presenting a pleasant and imposing spectacle. As they came in front of the Buckeye House three cheers were given for Logan, and given with feeling too. It was the same when a numerous delegation, and lively, came in from Lively Grove, to all of which, of course, the General made no verbal reply, acknowledging the compliment merely by a bow. Among these people were some of Logan's old soldiers—veterans of a dozen battles—some upon crutches and others riding in carriages, unable to walk. They all showed their love for their gallant commander by shaking his hand. To each one he had a kind word of remembrance. They all love him as a son loves a father, as was evinced later in the day. It is a God given faculty he has of making all love him who see him upon the platform or on the field of battle.

The meeting took place in the public square, where hundreds of ladies had already taken their seats, when, at about half-past one p. m., Gens. Logan and Haynie, and Cols. Hicks and Denio, of Joe Daviess, came upon the ground and ascended the platform. There was no enthusiasm exhibited when the General was introduced by Mr. Phillips, one of the influential men of the neighborhood. I thought it a rather cool reception, but soon became satisfied that it was not so; or, if so, the audience had quickly changed their opinion of the speaker, for, when he dwelt for a moment upon the once happy condition of our country, and placed its disruption and present distress upon the heads of the rebels, such a cheer went up to heaven as has hardly been heard in these old woods since the stars sang together to the music of the spheres. All coldness—if there had been any—vanished, and the meeting took Logan to their hearts—not excepting the copperish portion—as warmly as though he had been bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh, and from that moment, notwithstanding some little disturbance on the outside of the crowd, he held that place until he closed his remarks.

When Logan had hardly commenced, and before he had said enough to make the people feel the magnetism that dwells in his presence, an old man, once holding an honorable place in Southern Illinois politics, but whose place has been vacated by the arrival of old age, hastened by intemperance, by the name of Woods, made the remark, loud enough for the audience to hear, that Logan was a liar, of course the speaker, who knew his man, paid no attention to him, but a returned soldier, who loved Logan too well—so much as to overcome his discretion, felled the old dotard promptly to the earth almost as soon as the words were clear from his lips. Of course this created some excitement. Some citizens took up the cause of Woods, and for a few moments there was a good prospect that the meeting might be seriously disturbed. But Logan said to the excited multitude that, if he had any friends there—and he thought he had—they would oblige him by taking their seats and paying no heed whatever to anything that man said or his friends might say for him. This calmed the storm, and the address was continued. The Copperhead element did not creep out again during the afternoon.

It is unnecessary at this time to enter into a recapitulation of the speech made by Gen. Logan. Suffice it that it abounded in telling and most thrilling effects—studded with gems of eloquence, and hits of logic and sarcasm the most subtle and convincing. I have never heard a better speech since the days of Douglas. Have never at any time seen an entire audience—perhaps 2,000 in number—so entirely carried along by the force of the will of a single man and with only the weapons of truth and earnest convictions of right.

There were many Democrats present, and if they were not fully convinced of the evil origin and more than evil effects to be dreaded by an advocacy of the McClellan platform their looks strongly belied the conviction of their hearts. At times there was hardly an undimmed eye in the meeting. At the next moment there was hardly a lip that had no smile. At the close of the speech Mr. Phillips called for three cheers for Logan, the army and navy, Lincoln and Johnson, and they were given—with a closing "tiger" for the ladies—with grand effect.

The feeling actuating the assemblage was further evidenced upon the reading of a dispatch, announcing that Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania had gone, in their State elections, for the Union, by a simultaneous shout, that caused the hills to ring again. The meeting broke up in the best spirit. Dr. Kaslbert, a German speaker, was engaged speaking to a large number of his countrymen at the time when your reporter left the grounds. He seemed to have an attentive audience, and appeared to speak to it after the approved style, and advocate the right sort of doctrine. Had the hour been earlier, he would have had a larger crowd and produced a better effect.

Col. Hicks spoke to a very large audience this evening, at the school house in Richview, on the Illinois Central Railroad, and made his mark effectually, where he is well and favorably known. Col. Denio, of Jo Daviess, spoke to a large meeting at Ashley. He was also successful in making an excellent argument for Lincoln and Johnson, and the Union. T. H. W.

FROM KANKAKEE COUNTY.

Grand Mass Meeting at Kankakee—The County Loyal to the Core as Ever.

KANKAKEE CITY, Oct 14, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Yesterday afforded ample proof that the people of Kankakee county are awake to the salvation of the country and the preservation of the Government. If further evidence of the loyalty of the people of this county were needed than its glorious war record, it was furnished yesterday in the outpouring of freemen gathered in the Public Square, in their manifestations of joy over the victories just won at the ballot-box in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and their earnest promise to cancel the obligations resting upon them as voters at the polls on the 8th of November. The people came in from all parts of the county, and by ten o'clock the city was thronged. Music, procession, banners with patriotic inscriptions and much shouting and cheering were the order.

The exercises commenced at 2 o'clock. In a brief address by Judge Wilcox, Hon. B. C. Cook, candidate for Congress for this district, was introduced who proceeded in a speech of over two hours in duration to hold the audience in spell bound attention. It would be doing injustice to Mr. C. to endeavor to give the tone, the logic, or the eloquence of his speech in the brief synopsis we would be confined to in this article; suffice it to say that it was patriotic, eloquent and convincing. It provoked the most hearty applause from the audience and stirred the people to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. It was Mr. Cook's first visit to Kankakee county, and the introduction was one mutually pleasant and satisfactory—the people, in full force, gave him a cordial reception and he satisfied them by his able, patriotic and masterly address that he is worthy of their votes for a high place in the councils of the nation.

Hon. Jesse O. Norton, present member of Congress from this district, followed Mr. C. in an address able, argumentative and characteristic of the man. His many friends in the county were glad to see him and hear him upon the questions of the day, upon which he has always voted and spoken to their acceptance in Congress.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for the Union, cheers for Lincoln and Johnson, cheers for our brave soldiers, and cheers for the speakers.

In the evening, at 7 o'clock, the Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the people were addressed by Hon. C. A. Lake, nominee for Representative for Kankakee county. He made a most able and convincing speech, clearly exposing the sophistries of the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. McComas, who addressed the Democracy the evening previous. Col. Mack also brought down the house with some telling remarks.

The usual good report may be expected from Kankakee county on the 8th of next month. P.

GUERILLA OPERATIONS.

Mosby's Band Captures, Robs and Burns a Railroad Train—$200,000 of Government Funds Falls into Their Hands.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The *Herald's* correspondent at Martinsburg, dated 14th, says: Mosby made a most audacious and successful attack upon the westward bound express train, about ten miles east of this place, at a place known as Quincy Siding. The engine was thrown from the track, and two paymasters and several other officers were captured with over $200,000 in government funds. The passengers were robbed of their money and valuables, and the cars set on fire, burning all the property and two persons, whose names could not be ascertained. The engineer and fireman were badly scalded, and their recovery is doubtful. The two bodies burned may have been corpses in boxes on their way home. They were buried on the spot. One was a male, the other a female, but they were not identified. The engineer, fireman and through-baggageman were all injured. Some of the ladies lost all their baggage, and Paul Clifford Mosby, who was present himself, told them, in the politest tones, it should be restored to them. He, however, rode off and forgot it.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 15.—Information has reached here that yesterday afternoon about 100 of White's guerillas crossed at a ford of the Potomac river, six miles above Edward's Ferry, and advanced to Poolesville, Md., where they drove out the citizens and committed much damage. There are additional reports, but which are not authenticated, that earlier in the day other guerilla bands crossed near the Monocacy and moved down the Rockville road.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 14.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Freemason's Hall, to-day, was a marked event in their history. The procession embraced nearly one hundred lodges, and, notwithstanding the weather, was a most attractive and imposing demonstration.

How the Soldiers Feel.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune.

Thinking some of your readers might like to hear how the campaign progresses in this section, I have been "taking notes." I have taken some pains to ascertain the state of the political thermometer here, with the following result. The Asylum U. S. A. General Hospital, with eight hundred and twenty-eight men, voted as follows: For Lincoln, 711; McClellan, 117.

The evidence adduced from the trial votes of soldiers in the field or hospitals, as far as I have observed, tends to show that with them the popularity of Little Mac is growing "smaller by degrees and beautifully less." If the young Napoleon's friends have any soldiers' votes favorable to their cause to publish, let's have them. J. F. P.

☞ The Albany *Argus* says that McClellan is "now in retirement, ready at all times, however, for service." There must be some mistake about this statement, as he is committed to immediate efforts for a "cessation of hostilities."

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'

SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the nineteenth century.

[illegible]

☞ Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 30 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain can not exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it if afflicted.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 30 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be refunded to the purchaser if used as directed.

☞ Price $1.25 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 30 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S

DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

[illegible]

☞ Price 50 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine store 30 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S

FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLDS or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

☞ Price $1.25 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 30 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS'

THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 50 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 30 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago.

General Notices.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

Ship Chandler and Sail-Maker,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manila, Tarred and Hemp Rope

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS.

Twines, Bolt and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.

Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores

FLAGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BUCK MITTENS,

AND GLOVES.—The largest stock of the above goods in the United States.

ALSO—Fur and Kid Gloves and Gauntlets.

BOOT AND SHOE PACS,

Warranted superior to any other in the market, and manufactured expressly for the North-western trade. NORTH BROS & GILLETT, 12 Murray street, New York, Six doors West of Broadway.

OLD CAST IRON

Wanted at E. ASHLEY MEARS' CHICAGO STOVE FOUNDRY, corner Halsted, Wayman and Canal streets.

DISTILLERS' CONVENTION.—The Distillers of the Northwest are respectfully invited to meet at the Sherman House, in Chicago, at 2 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] of November prox., for the purpose of adopting some measures to protect their interests. A general attendance is requested. [illegible]

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS. [illegible]

Medicinal.

$100 REWARD

FOR A MEDICINE THAT WILL CURE

COUGHS, INFLUENZA,

TICKLING in the THROAT,

WHOOPING COUGH,

Or Relieve Consumptive Coughs,

AS QUICK AS

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

OVER 50,000 BOTTLES

Have been sold in its native town, and not a single instance of its failure is known.

We have, in our possession, any quantity of certificates, some of them from

EMINENT PHYSICIANS,

Who have used it in their practice, and given it the pre-eminence over any other compound.

It does not Dry up a Cough!

But loosens it, so as to enable the patient to expectorate freely.

TWO OR THREE DOSES

Will invariably Cure Tickling in the Throat.

A HALF BOTTLE has often completely cured the most

Stubborn Cough,

And yet, though it is so sure and speedy in its operation, it is perfectly harmless, being purely vegetable. It is very agreeable to the taste, and may be administered to children of any age.

In cases of CROUP we will guarantee a cure if taken in season.

No Family Should be Without It,

It is within the reach of all, the price being

ONLY 40 CENTS.

And if an investment and thorough trial does not "back up" the above statement, the money will be refunded. We say this knowing its merits, and feel confident that one trial will secure for it a home in every household.

Do not waste away with Coughing when so small an investment will cure you. It may be had of any respectable Druggist in town, who will furnish you with a circular of genuine certificates of cures it has made.

☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere.

C. G. CLARK & CO., Proprietors,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are no "got up compound" to impose upon public credulity, but the prescription of Dr. John L. Lyon, now practicing physician in New Haven, Ct., at [illegible] Chapel street, who guarantees their efficacy, [illegible]

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cost but a trifle, and their worth, in comparison to their cost, is five hundred-fold.

[illegible]

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are sold by Druggists everywhere, in city, village, and country, at $1 per bottle, or all orders by mail will be promptly attended to by DR. JOHN L. LYON, New Haven, Ct.

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents.

CLARK'S

DISTILLED

RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR

RESTORES

GRAY OR FADED HAIR

TO ITS NATURAL COLOR.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Surely eradicates Dandruff.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Prevents its Falling Off.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Promotes its Natural and Healthy Growth.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Causes the Hair to grow on Bald Heads where the roots are not entirely dead. In such cases, nothing will do it.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is a most Luxuriant Dressing. A little one says:—"I like it, it makes my hair feel so soft and shiny."

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Contains no dirty sediment to be shaken up before use.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is a Clear, Transparent Fluid—contains no Oil—is not a Dye, and has no deleterious properties.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is delightfully Perfumed, and does not turn rancid in warm weather.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is the only perfect Dressing and Restorer of Color combined.

CLARK'S DISTILLED RESTORATIVE FOR THE HAIR, Is scientifically prepared, costs only $1 per bottle, and is sure to give satisfaction.

Give it a Trial.

☞ For sale by Druggists generally, in city and country.

C. G. CLARK & CO.,

PROPRIETORS,

NEW HAVEN, ... CONN.

General Depot,

23 Lake-st., Chicago.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1864.

THE CITY.

CLIFFORD STREET.—The house cats were running on Clifton street yesterday.

ARRIVAL.—The 143d regiment arrived here from St. Louis yesterday. They went to Camp Fry, where, it is supposed, they will be mustered out of the service.

HALE THRIVES.—On Friday evening, between the hours of 9 and 9 o'clock, the house of J. H. Tiffany, No. 320 West Madison street, was entered, and a valuable overcoat and a gentleman's shawl were taken.

A NUISANCE.—We ask the attention of the powers that be to the gaggery laughable nuisance daily carried on in and near the rendezvous on Medical street, near Clark, by some of the most dirty and degraded of humanity. It is a real injury to the neighborhood. We need not specify.

NORTH SIDE WIDE AWAKES.—An adjourned meeting of the Republican Union voters of the North Side will be held at Turner Hall this (Monday) evening at 7½ o'clock. The object of the meeting is the organization of a Wide Awake force. Good speakers will be in attendance. Let it be a rousing demonstration.

NINTH WARD WIDE AWAKES—ATTENTION.—A meeting of the Ninth Ward Wide Awake Club will be held on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock, sharp, for drill, at the Washington Skating Park. Every member is expected to be there who has self-respect. Let there be no "no shows" on this occasion on this occasion. There is room for all. By order of the President, F. C. BROWN.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Patrick Boyd, James Sheehan, and Edward Norris, three dangerous Cimons, until recently, were on Saturday night in the Police Court with an assault with a slung shot on a stranger, in a saloon on Wells street, near Jackson. The victim of the brutal attack on the skull and his wound is considered dangerous. Norris was fined $100 and the others $50 each.

DOUBTY JUSTICES.—John McGuse and Benjamin Langley, two seemingly hard cases, from Cleveland, Ohio, were arrested on Saturday upon complaint of being hourly jumpers. Nearly $600 was found in the pockets of each, and the confused and contradictory stories they told strengthened the suspicion.

ACCIDENT.—The schooner "Czar," from Cleveland, on Saturday, run into another craft, the name of which our reporter could not learn, causing somewhat damage, besides injuring a gentleman, a passenger upon the damaged vessel. He was struck by the bowsprit of the "Czar" and jammed against the bulwarks. The damage to the boat will reach $200.

ARRIVALS.—We understand that S. G. Nichol, son, Esq., the Passenger Agent of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, and J. S. Russell, Esq., Freight Agent for the same lines, are now on a visit to our city and the West, for the purpose of taking a shot on our broad and beautiful prairies. We wish them success and plenty of ducks.

ROBBERY.—William B Tucker and Thomas Bartlett, two thieves hailing from Detroit, on Friday night attacked James Sheahan, a lumberman, in the 10th Instant, and knocked and robbed him of a watch worth $150 and $70 in money, at a saloon corner on Van Buren street. They endeavored to escape with their booty, but they were arrested and held to bail on Saturday, in the sum of $500 each, to appear at the Recorder's Court.

VAGRANTS.—The city just now seems to be rapidly filling up with a class of persons, who, having no money and no calling, aim to get a living by plunder and fraud. On Saturday McCarty, a representative of this class, was arrested. He had become mixed up with a robbery on Van Buren street, but the evidence not being sufficient to convict him of the charge, it was changed to vagrancy and he was fined $50 and costs. In default of payment he was sent to the Bridewell.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.—The West Market Mission Sabbath School will hold a social and Festival this (Monday) evening, in the Jefferson Street M. E. Church, between Washington and Madison streets. The church has kindly opened its doors to the school for its regular meetings, and also for the occasion. The whole is to be an admirable affair. Several singers in the city have kindly been engaged for the occasion, and Mr. A. Reed has kindly promised one of his celebrated pianos.

ROBBERY OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER.—On Friday a wounded soldier named Henry H. Shepherd, of the 36 Illinois Battery, was robbed of $30 his money—about $100—on the road between this city and Hazleton. He was wounded on the 21st of May, and has since been home on a furlough. He started to Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, to visit his friends. Their own chosen organ of treason cannot find a good word to say of Shepherd, except in those terms of commendation which may mean anything or nothing. Just as you choose to take it. It is of course to be hoped that the "loyally good fellows, every one." But such indistinct description are of little use in the case. If their master cannot or will not tell one single good action of which they have been guilty, it is fair to presume that they have not done any. In the record of the past they will be found to conceal, or else that they have never done anything worthy of special commendation. The last is true, if not the first, and the milk and water praise bestowed indiscriminately in Saturday's issue does not even deserve the name of praise. The fact that that sheet has completed to praise on general principles for all it is worth, and we will do them the justice to say that the time-honored custom would in this instance have been "more honored in the breach than the observance." Can we say as much for the quadrupedistic or rather can we not say the exact opposite? Is it not better we should not? Ought we to? His best friends know that he would. The bear in office would be but a poor exchange for the bear in a barber poor. Ursa Minor won't become but Ursa Major, and we doubt not that his next friends would soon wish to respect himself a respectable bear instead of honado to hunt him either out of his position or to worry him till he resigned. Shepherd is not the first bear who has his own charge.

But he will not put them. He drew the pole, but he will not drive himself distanced in the race. When the Police Court and the *Church* come to the score, it's better not to be there.

We hear it whispered about that D. W. Manchester has withdrawn. Rumor has a father who still loves the Union, and the son on the streets has been with associations which, if they cannot spoil, will not soil that patriotism, and as the next best thing, has hoisted the ticket; we expect that he will do so more than ever hereafter, and in future. Never mind D. W.! There is plenty of room on the Union platform for you. The party is strong enough to be able to so repress the swelling tide of vanity as to refuse a nomination though it be certain defeat. Stand firm, and you will.

The other, Mr. Miller—H. G.—is not yet able to walk. He is confined to his bed, and could not attempt to "influence" him by advice, and will leave him to the fortunes of war. You can only say that you are disposed of, chance in the afternoon, and attractive entertainments in the evenings.

MRS. LIVERMORE.—The Ladies' Aid Society will be appointed to devise plans for canvassing the city for the benefit of the Soldiers. The petition was certified and Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Hosmer, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Ramsey, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Hoge were appointed.

Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Hoge, Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Hosmer were appointed a committee to report on patterns, and also to solicit contributions outside of the city.

Mrs. Livermore moved that a committee be appointed for each division in the city, to arrange plans for property canvassing, and to report at the next meeting of the Society. Articles of fancy work for the fair. The motion was carried unanimously and the following were appointed as such:

North Division—Mrs. Farnsworth and Mrs. Shackford. South Division—Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Dr. Hoge, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Bond and Mrs. Lord. West Division—Mrs. Hosmer, Mrs. Dr. Hoge and Mrs. Gen.

Mrs. Hosmer was elected a committee to solicit contributions outside of the city.

Mrs. Livermore moved on the part of entertainments, that the proceeds of the evenings, which remain after the expenses are paid, be given to the Soldiers' Home. Carried.

Mrs. Livermore proposed that Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Hosmer, Mrs. Frederick, Miss Hattie L. Hayes and Miss Hamill be appointed a committee to report on the best mode of conducting the fair. Carried.

Mrs. Hoge stated that the Soldiers' Home was in debt to the amount of $1,000, and solicited prompt payment of subscriptions. She also stated that the city pay's salary of $1,000 to every nurse in the city, and in consideration the ladies of the Society presently of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home.

On motion the managers expressed their full sympathy with the proposed fair, and promised to lend their assistance to further the ends of the Sanitary Commission.

The Board was adjourned until next Friday afternoon, when the regular meeting will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church.

THE COPPERHEAD COUNTY TICKET.

Its Composition—Who are the Candidates?—The Record of the Fellow Creatures—Slander—A Contrast—Nothing.

The Copperheads have at last trotted out their county ticket. True to their snake-in-the-grass instincts they have waited till the last moment before doing so, for a double purpose—they will not be a chance to post out the men who, in their shameless judgment, may be best suited to the emergency, and drive it off, too, that the Union MEN MAY not have an opportunity of hunting up the damaging record which is certainly true of a majority of those whom the Copperheads delight to honor, and for that very reason.

The ticket is at last before us. It is of a very copperish hue. Copper to the head, copper at the tail, copper all over, with a taste like that of copperas all through, and scarcely a copper to choose between them. Comparisons are truly odious in the present case, and we shall be prodigal of them in our next issue. The candidates have hitherto, Copperhead like, kept in the background, as they are of no use to anybody unknown, even to their friends. Their own chosen organ of treason cannot find a good word to say of them, except in those general terms of commendation which may mean anything or nothing. Just as you choose to take it. It is of course to be hoped that the "loyally good fellows, every one." But such indistinct description are of little use in the case. If their master cannot or will not tell one single good action of which they have been guilty, it is fair to presume that they have not done any. In the record of the past they will be found to conceal, or else that they have never done anything worthy of special commendation. The last is true, if not the first, and the milk and water praise bestowed indiscriminately in Saturday's issue does not even deserve the name of praise. The fact that that sheet has completed to praise on general principles for all it is worth, and we will do them the justice to say that the time-honored custom would in this instance have been "more honored in the breach than the observance." Can we say as much for the quadrupedistic or rather can we not say the exact opposite? Is it not better we should not? Ought we to? His best friends know that he would. The bear in office would be but a poor exchange for the bear in a barber poor. Ursa Minor won't become but Ursa Major, and we doubt not that his next friends would soon wish to respect himself a respectable bear instead of honado to hunt him either out of his position or to worry him till he resigned. Shepherd is not the first bear who has his own charge.

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Mrs. Livermore proposed that Mrs. Livermore,

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Special Meeting of the Managers—Munificent Donation—A Brilliant Festival Proposed in Aid of the Funds—A Varied Programme—Appointments—Donations—Help Wanted.

On Saturday afternoon pursuant to a call published in the TRIBUNE, a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was held in the vestry of the Second Presbyterian Church. The meeting was called to order at 3 o'clock.

The Chair explained the object of the meeting to be to further consider plans to carry out the intentions of the Board, in relation to the proposed festival in aid of the Treasury of the Home.

Mr. Bryan reported a donation of $1,100, to the Home fund collected by W. W. Farwell, Esq., of this city, from volunteers enlisted in Chicago, who as they reserved their bounty were asked to donate it to the Home. The following are the names of the contributors: James M. Tracy, $10; W. W. Ritter, $10; A. Friedman, $10. The following are given $5 each: Jas. Conway, C. Obelliar, J. W. Smith, F. Beverly, J. Orr, J. D. Ackerman, Isaac Wood, George Hayes, Mr. Hammond, H. Kinsella, Grimes, G. Cassman, C. Irish, C. Alexander, A. Nelson, C. Overgaard, E. Smith, C. Stanton, Mr. Black, W. Tyson, T. Thomas, F. Aust, T. Hayes, Geo. Dutz, John Senn, S. Y. Brown, F. Dutz, Anything worth of special commendation. The last is true, if not the first, and the milk and water praise bestowed indiscriminately in Saturday's issue does not even deserve the name of praise. The fact that that sheet has completed to praise on general principles for all it is worth, and we will do them the justice to say that the time-honored custom would in this instance have been "more honored in the breach than the observance." Can we say as much for the quadrupedistic or rather can we not say the exact opposite? Is it not better we should not? Ought we to? His best friends know that he would. The bear in office would be but a poor exchange for the bear in a barber poor. Ursa Minor won't become but Ursa Major, and we doubt not that his next friends would soon wish to respect himself a respectable bear instead of honado to hunt him either out of his position or to worry him till he resigned. Shepherd is not the first bear who has his own charge.

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STILL ANOTHER MURDER.

A MAN SHOT AND KILLED.

Arrest on Suspicion—Partial Investigation—Verdict of the Jury—Further Proceedings by Police.

About one o'clock on Sabbath morning a sailor named John Mosby, more commonly known as "Cornish Jack," was shot down while returning North Water street, either midway between Clark and Dearborn streets. The identity of the murderer has not yet been established, the inquest this morning having been adjourned till Tuesday to admit of the production of additional testimony. The person suspected of the foul deed is one named Wilmer D. Boles, also a sailor; he is now under arrest.

The circumstances connected with the affair appear to be briefly as follows: The deceased, in company with a brother sailor, named Jas. O'Neil was passing along North Water street, when they were accosted by, or accosted another man standing in a door. Words were exchanged, and Mosby struck Boles, for a portion of the insult; the fray was suddenly terminated by the latter drawing a pistol and firing it at Mosby, the shot effecting the back of one of the latter's legs, and passing through the abdomen, causing a wound of which he died. Boles then ran off, and returned to the scene of the murder, where he remained for a short time, but was then lost sight of by the police. He was subsequently arrested by Officer Murphy, of the Third Precinct, and locked up. This was between 4 and 5 o'clock. Boles was then released on bail